



# The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1892.

## Notes of the Month.

WITH the October number of the *Lichfield Diocesan Magazine* an appeal has been issued for further funds for what is innocently termed the "needful reparation" of the cathedral church. The appeal made last February for £20,000 has only produced £5,000, and we are sorry to say, from the way some of it has been expended, and from the way in which it is intended to use further funds, that we can only regret that the Dean and Chapter obtained even a quarter of what they asked. Not feeling, we suppose, quite satisfied with their own architect, Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, or wishing, at all events, to have his opinion more authoritatively backed up before again appealing to the public, the Chapter invited Mr. J. S. Pearson, of all men, to report on the wisdom of their procedure. Mr. Pearson's report is now being circulated with the renewed appeal. A considerable portion of the £5,000 has been expended in removing the big fifteenth-century window (altered and repaired in Bishop Hacket's days), and in substituting for it five lancets. Says Pearson on Scott: "The remains of the early windows were so marked that it was not a difficult matter to reproduce them, and, under the circumstances, I entirely approve of this restoration." Anyone who has watched Mr. Pearson's methods with regard to several of our cathedral churches that have, alas! fallen into his jaws, know only too well the way in which he ruthlessly crushes out those traces of religious history and of successive stages of art that form the

chief glory and interest of our national minsters. To go back to some "period" that he esteems the best of its kind, or the prevailing feature of the building under treatment, is Mr. Pearson's notion of the fitting method of dealing with these gradually-developed fabrics. Of this craze, which of necessity sweeps away the evidences of whole epochs of our ecclesiastical history, Mr. Pearson is the worst, because far the most able exponent. Everyone knew beforehand that, if Mr. Pearson was called in, he would be sure to be delighted with Mr. Scott's partial destruction of the gable end of the north transept, so that it is no surprise to find that it meets with his special benediction, and that he utters a pious aspiration that the destruction of that part of the minster may be rendered still more complete.



With regard to the further work that Mr. Pearson recommends, we much mistrust his remarks as to the north aisle of the nave, and as to the nave groining, and can readily picture in advance (when we look at what he has done at Lincoln) the vulgar neatness and the patterned propriety of the new stonework as it emerges from his hands. As to the raising of the roofs, which is to cost the round sum of £5,000, the project seems to us absolutely wanton, and likely, as a matter of taste, to prove wholly disastrous. True, the roofs as rebuilt in the seventeenth century fall somewhat short of the original pitch, but they are good and substantial, and were erected at the most interesting of all the stirring periods through which the great church of Mercia has passed. The general outlines, too, of the roofs of Lichfield Minster are so good and beautiful in effect, as almost everyone of artistic feeling would be bound to admit, that we altogether decline to allow that it would be in any degree safe to allow Messrs. Scott and Pearson to pull them down to work out their own notions of improvement and of greater beauty. Irrespective of the irrational destruction of good and interesting work some two and a half centuries old, the notion that this pair of modern architects would make the great church a thing of greater beauty by putting the roofs back to their conception of thirteenth-century lines is at the best a most risky

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problem. When they have done the roofs (if, unhappily, the money should be forthcoming), the remaining portions of the building that have not been dragged back into imaginary thirteenth-century dress will, perchance, look still more incongruous. Our sons, if not ourselves, will then be asked for another £20,000 to do these parts into Pearsonesque, and then perchance, when all that is old has utterly vanished, the "restorers" and "repairers" will hold their souls in peace.



Mr. Pearson's propositions also include "much reparation of walls, windows, etc., of the chapter-house and its vestibule." He says "it is a building of so much interest that no pains should be spared in preserving it and in restoring its lost and decaying features." There is an explicit frankness about this statement that makes us shudder at the thought of the masonry of Lichfield chapter-house becoming like that of Lincoln after it had passed through the mill, neat, crisp, and smooth as though for tennis play, but with an utter loss of artistic charm and of any breath of mediæval story. But it is to the proposition with regard to the roofs that the most special protest should be made. It makes us not a little indignant to find throughout this circular a free use of the word "reparation," which some of us not long ago substituted for "restoration," as implying the milder and more necessary treatment of old buildings. And when we actually find at the head of a circular proposing to destroy a perfectly sound and admirable series of roofs the words "needful reparation," whilst we admire the audacity, we are shocked at the — well, euphemism of the Chapter. Have not the good folk of Lichfield diocese some respect for the great Bishop of the Restoration epoch, in many ways one of the ablest and most interesting prelates that ever sat in the chair of St. Chad? We tell them plainly that it is Bishop Hacket's chapter in the story of their church that Messrs. Scott and Pearson are trying to wipe out.



Mr. J. E. Foster, of Cambridge, draws our attention to a certain similarity between the torque-like ornaments on the shaft of the incised cross at St. Peter's, Derby, drawn on

pages 47 and 141 of this volume, and the sculpture at the ends of the inscription on the front of a large Roman stone coffin in the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. Of this coffin, the finest and most interesting sepulchral monument in the York Museum, which is so exceptionally rich in Romano-British remains, we give an illustration, so that the ornamentation may be compared. This coffin, which is 7 feet long by 2 feet 4 inches deep, was found in



March, 1877, during excavations made by the North-Eastern Railway Company. The inscription is as follows :

IVL . FORTVNATE . DOMO  
SARDINIA . VEREC . DIO  
GENI FIDA CONIVNCTA  
MARIOTO.

This is the tomb of Julia Fortunata, wife of M. Verec. Diogenes, the wife of the Sevir or Sextumvir of York, whose own inscribed coffin was found three centuries earlier, namely in February, 1580. The same kind of ornament, though much more roughly executed, may be also noticed on three large stone Roman coffins found at Clifton, which are now sheltered under a vaulted passage of St. Leonard's Hospital in the York Museum grounds.



Lord Charles Bruce, who, it is well known, has made a study of the contents of the Althorpe Library, has written an account of the most important books in the collection. This will shortly be published in a volume of some three hundred pages 4to, with numerous illustrations and facsimiles, under the title, "Treasures of the Althorpe Library : The Origin and Development of the Art of Printing, illustrated by examples from the Collection of Earl Spencer." The publisher will be Mr. Elliot Stock.

The visit of the Yorkshire Archaeological Association to Beverley on September 28, referred to elsewhere in our "Proceedings" columns, had the good result of setting at rest a point that has of late caused much difference of opinion among the few who thoroughly know the fabric of the minster. In the easternmost bays of the triforium of the nave, and only to be seen after much climbing, and in the comparative dark, are wide circular Norman arches ornamented with chevron-moulding. The vicar, Rev. H. E. Nolloth, when he first noticed these, felt assured they were part of the original Norman nave, but more than one architectural antiquary of the district has disagreed with him in consequence of the later date of the present appearance of the nave arcades below these arches. It was contended that the later architects had re-used Norman material. Mr. St. John Hope, however, when conducting the party at the minster last month, emphatically declared in Mr. Nolloth's favour, and an opinion such as his will be accepted as almost putting the matter beyond further dispute. He concluded that the Norman arches were *in situ* as originally built, because of (1) the wide-jointed masonry of the surrounding stone-work; because (2) the stones were axed and not claw-tooled; and because (3) the east bays with the Norman mouldings were the only ones white-washed, which was characteristic in that position only of work of the Norman period. Some of the antiquaries present made a great point of the discovery of a few clawed-tooled stones among the axed ones; but as the work has been very probably patched, Mr. Hope remained unshaken.



We are particularly glad that Mr. Romilly Allen has called attention in a recent letter to the *Times* (September 20) to the extraordinary apathy exhibited by the curators of our museums, and by the public generally, with regard to the national art of sculpture in stone, which, in mediæval times, attained so high a degree of excellence in this country. Every phase of art in sculpture—Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, and even Central American—are adequately illustrated in our national collections, whilst that of our Saxon, Celtic, Scandinavian, English,

and Norman forefathers alone remains unrepresented. The Universities have their professors of Celtic and Saxon, but where are the museums into which the learned professors can take their pupils, and show them how the streams of art and literature ran side by side during the pre-Conquest period? Surely it is time that this reproach to our supposed advance in culture was removed.



It has been suggested that the old Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, which will shortly become vacant, should be utilized for a gallery of casts, models, photographs, etc., to illustrate the sister arts of architecture and sculpture in Great Britain and Ireland from the introduction of Christianity to the end of the twelfth century. As a cultivated literary style necessarily implies a wide knowledge of all the best things that have ever been written, so advance in art can only be attained after a close study of the masterpieces of past ages. Such a study with regard to the works of art in sculptured stone executed in this country is at present impossible, which in a great measure explains why most of the sculptured details of modern buildings are in such execrable taste. A collection of the kind proposed would no doubt soon be the means of effecting a marked improvement in the æsthetic appearance of our public buildings.



In the course of the formation of the new public park, in the grounds surrounding the Castle of Colchester, some walls have been unearthed, which are of some interest, as showing that there was a fortress on this spot in Roman times. On the west, north, and east sides of the Castle Bailey are large earthen ramparts, and in a cutting through the north-west corner a wall was found, having distinct and unmistakable Roman characters; and from the area inclosed by it a cloaca was uncovered, arched over with Roman brick, and plastered inside and on the bottom with hard red mortar, usually considered Roman. These discoveries rather support the theory of the late Rev. H. Jenkins, that the present keep is also a Roman building; as it may be fairly argued that, if the outworks were of this period, the remaining portion of the

fortress is also of the same age. It is easily to be seen that many of the characters, relied on to prove the Norman origin of the keep, are clearly insertions into an older building, so that after all the late Rev. H. Jenkins, and those who follow him, may be correct in their determination of the date of its erection.

An effort is now being made to purchase and add Mr. Joslin's superb collection of local Roman antiquities to the already rich collection in the museum in the castle, if the requisite funds can be obtained. It is to be hoped the town will respond liberally, and enable the committee, who have the subject in hand, to purchase the collection, and to make the Colchester Museum second to none in the kingdom. Last year the visitors, who put their names down on entering the museum, numbered about 17,000, nearly half of whom gave residences outside the borough.

The exposure of the undue ascendancy of carnality at the recent meeting of the British Archaeological Association at Cardiff, that we felt constrained to make last month, has brought us a variety of correspondence. Mr. J. Romilly Allen writes: "I am exceedingly glad that you have spoken up about the free-lunchers who turn the congresses of the British Archaeological Association into an excuse for eating and drinking at other people's expense. I hope that your remarks will produce a good effect. I am personally extremely disgusted at the turn things have taken, and I shall use my best endeavours in the Council to carry out the reforms you suggest. In the meantime the more the influence of public opinion is used to put down this abuse the better. The British Archaeological Association is composed of two classes: (1) The workers who attend the meetings throughout the session, and keep up the journal by the contribution of papers; and (2) the free-lunchers who turn up in force at congresses, but never appear at any other time. You are quite welcome to use my name, and publish this communication in any way you think fit. I am sure that the majority of the members of the British Archaeological Association are quite ignorant

of the true state of affairs, and would be only too glad to get rid of the free-lunchers once and for all."



Another distinguished member of the association writes: "Although one of the British Archaeological Association Council, I was delighted to see the remarks in the *Antiquary* about the Cardiff meeting. The evil is a real one, and it was high time it was exposed. There will now be hopes of a reform." A third correspondent, who was present at the meetings, says: "You are quite right in stating that we had only fifteen minutes allowed wherein to inspect Caerphilly Castle, which seemed to me a monstrous absurdity after the long drawn-out and sumptuous luncheon. Barely three minutes were assigned to the fine Dyffryn cromlech, whilst such an attraction as the Ogam stone near Margam was altogether omitted. The only times we were not at all hurried during the congress was when we were eating and drinking at other people's expense."



The interesting old fifteenth-century carved-oak parclose screens that formed the line of demarcation between the chancel and its aisles in the parish church at South Pool, Devon, have, after an absence of nearly six months, been once again erected upon the same foundations on which they originally stood some 450 years ago. What with the ill-advised treatment of ignorant churchwardens early in the present century, and the prevailing damp, the screens had both fallen into a lamentable state of decay. Happily, before it was too late, the rector placed the screens in the hands of Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter. There they have been judiciously cared for and repaired, and not (according to the report that reaches us) in any way unduly restored. Each screen is divided into four bays; the most eastern, in both instances, is utilized as a doorway and means of approach from aisle to altar. The other compartments, above the transoms, are carried up by carved posts, divided in their turn, into triple openings by moulded mullions. Above, is gracefully-conceived and carved tracery, supporting the main cornice.

With regard to brass - rubbing, a lady writes to us from Edgworth, near Bolton, to the following effect: "I see in your number for October an account of the difficulties encountered in the attempt to rub Sir John D'Aubernoun's brass in Surrey. My sister and I had a very similar experience in May, 1890, at Hildersham, in Cambridgeshire, where, in a brutally-restored church, there are three or four rather nice brasses. Haynes mentions them as from about 1379 to 1530; two had graceful foliated crosses, with the Holy Trinity in the head under the canopy, and one was of a skeleton, which is rather a rare form in brasses. With great difficulty we induced the sexton to let us into the church. He then stoutly denied the existence of any brasses, and, on being pressed, was hardly persuaded to lift the matting and let us look at them. An application we made at the vicarage was very rudely refused. Has the clergyman a real right to refuse permission to rub them, even when in the chancel, as these were? We have rubbed about a hundred in other parts of England, and only in one other case had any difficulty."



Rev. W. Dobie, minister of Ladykirk, Berwickshire, writes to us about the carved chest in that church, which is described as pertaining to St. Nicholas, Liverpool, together with the date, 1651, and the name of the donor, on which we recently commented (p. 91). Mr. Dobie contends that the chest is a modern forgery. It was bought at a public sale on April 11, 1885, and was given to the church by the late Lady Marjoribanks. This is another instance of the miserable dodges of modern forgers in oak to procure purchasers. There is no accounting for tastes, but we wonder much that Mr. Dobie and the members of the church of Ladykirk cared to possess a chest which claimed to belong to another church, and which we suppose they at first believed to be genuine. And we now wonder still more that Mr. Dobie should be so anxious to keep in the house of God that which he admits to be a fraudulent piece of roguery, or, as he euphemistically prefers to style it, "a cleverly-executed modern antique"! A lie in oak had surely better be in a secular building. When the Duke of Norfolk discovered how he had been imposed

upon by fraudulent dealers, he made a holocaust in his castle courtyard of the various pieces of falsely-dated and initialed furniture that he had been persuaded to buy at high prices. We should be glad to hear that like honest treatment had been meted out to this Ladykirk chest.



To the list of detached church towers given in the last number of the *Antiquary* (p. 156), Rev. Leonard Wilkinson tells us that we may add that of Westbury on Severn, of which he is vicar. In this instance, the thirteenth-century tower, surmounted by a great wooden spire of curious construction, stands clear away on the north side of the church by 50 feet. Thirty years ago the sanctus bellcot, bell, and all, were in position on the east gable of the nave; but the bell was, all too generously, presented to a mission-room in another parish, and the bell-cot was pulled down during a "restoration"! The tower of Walford, near Ross, may also be added to the list of detached campaniles, though in this case the tower-buttresses touch the north wall of the church.



We have received from Mr. Frank Latchmore, of Hitchin, two well-executed photographs of a picturesque double-arched pack-horse bridge at Sutton, near Biggleswade, Bedfordshire. It is said in the neighbourhood that there is only one other such bridge now remaining in England, but this is not correct. At Derwent, Derbyshire, there is a single arch pack-horse bridge of early date, with the stump at the apex of the parapet, whence sprang the cross, or crucifix, the usual adjunct of a mediæval bridge. At the entrance to the lovely valley of the Horner, Exmoor, there is an old steep-pitched narrow bridge leading to the Hackett Way, a bridle-path from West Luccombe to Porlock. Thirty or forty years ago there were several other such bridges extant on the confines of Exmoor, and we have no reason to suppose that they have all disappeared. We shall be glad to hear from our correspondents of any pack-horse bridges that are still used or are standing.



It is most unfortunate that respectable journals will continue to puff the absurdities of water-finding "diviners." The demand

will create the supply ; and so long as there are fools to be found who think that the twiddling of a forked bit of wood between the fingers will reveal to the twiddler the existence of springs beneath his feet, so long will knaves be found to pander to their folly, and to dip into the fools' purses. These divining gentry are multiplying. One was exercising his craft last month in the North Riding of Yorkshire, whilst the *Morning Post* was at the same time drawing attention to the antics of one William Stone in the Isle of Wight. By all means employ experts to say where there is a likelihood of water being found, but if that expert claims to be a "diviner," and to find out such things by an occult process, he is merely reproducing a long ago exploded mediæval superstition ; he is breaking the laws both of God and man, and ought to be dealt with as a rogue under a statute to which we have more than once referred. And yet the last performance in the Isle of Wight is said to have been on the estate of a clergyman !



A learned F.S.A. correspondent, who takes a milder view than ourselves, writes to us : "I have had a somewhat similar experience of the divining-rod to that related on p. 43. A diviner was told (by way of experiment only) to find the water supplies in the garden of a house in Somersetshire. The water in this case had been laid on very oddly, and did not take the natural lines. The diviner, in each case, bent his twig at the natural lines, not at the real, but less natural places. I think it is plain that the diviners have an acquired instinct for finding water, and are therefore worth consulting. But they are, probably, often self-deceived in their use of the divining-rod. It is, so to say, part of their uniform, without which they would be helpless, and there is thus a virtue in the object, though it is not by any means what they (and others who should know better) suppose it to be."



Recent excavations on Harrowly Hill, Carlisle, have revealed some very interesting Roman graves. The exact site is on the east side of the London Road, where forty new houses are being erected, and where a Roman cemetery is known, from previous

discoveries, to have stood beside the Roman road southwards from Carlisle. The present finds consist of wooden coffins, pottery, etc., and the burials appear to have been in every case by interments, not by cremation. The most interesting burial is one in which the coffin-boards, still preserved, measure 8 feet in length ; the inside was filled with a fatty earth, in which was a skull, and over the top, face downwards, lay an inscribed stone, 20 inches high, with six lines of inscription in memory of a Greek, apparently named Flavius Antigonus Papias, who died at the age of about 60. The end of the inscription is broken off, which is much to be regretted, as the concluding formula is one of some interest, and the stone is certainly of a late Roman date, and possibly enough belongs to the fourth century.



Just before going to press we hear of the discovery of the foundations of a Norman apsidal chapel under the cathedral church of Carlisle. We hope to give further particulars in our next issue.



### Notes of the Month (Foreign).

IN addition to the discoveries at Athens recorded last month, the suburban topography of the city has also received fresh light from the excavations conducted by Mr. Kampouroglous on behalf of the archaeological society on the Via Sacra, between Athens and Eleusis. They took place at three different points not far from Athens, viz., in front of the cloister called in Greek *Prophetes Elias*, and on the site of the sanctuary of Venus, where little niches can be seen cut in the rock for the reception of votive offerings.



Pausanias, in his description of the Via Sacra and of its monuments, makes mention of the sanctuary, or little temple, of the hero Kyamites, and says that there were there two remarkable sepulchral monuments, the one belonging to a distinguished person of the Isle of Rhodes ; the other, a very splendid one, erected by the Macedonian Harpalos to the memory of his wife Pythio-

nike. The excavations made near the cloister of the prophet Elias have brought to light a square *crepidoma*, or *stereobates*, very probably supporting a temple, which may have been the sanctuary of the hero just mentioned. The two graves discovered in its middle form no objection, as they may have been dug after the destruction of the temple; but hitherto all epigraphical witness is wanting. Another *crepidoma* of 20 mètres discovered near belongs, on the other hand, without doubt, to a small private cemetery, and, so far, no remains have come to light which might be remains of the two monuments noticed by the *periegetes*. This last *crepidoma*, however, enables us to determine in that locality the direction of the Via Sacra, to which they ran parallel.

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So, likewise, enough light has not yet been thrown on the remains discovered in the excavations at the monastery of Daphne itself, to show whether they may have belonged to the temple of Apollo, which the same Pausanias describes after the Kyamites, and which, according to tradition, was built on the Via Sacra by the descendants of Kephalos on their return from exile. In this sanctuary existed, according to Pausanias, besides the statue of Apollo, and of Athena, also those of Demeter and Kore. The explorations have now brought to light remains of an ancient edifice, as well as the fragment of a bust of a young woman, which may very well have belonged to an image of Kore; but, unfortunately, the head is wanting, as also all distinctive sign of attribution.

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But especially fruitful were the researches around the Venus sanctuary. The portions of construction belonging to this precinct, as well as those of some constructions added later, were entirely disinterred, and thus was revealed the famous four-square polygonal wall which stood before the sanctuary, and which Pausanias describes as worthy of being seen and admired. The shrine contained, further, a large number of fragmentary statuettes of the goddess, and many figures of her attributes, as doves and pomegranates, as also inscriptions, etc., so that the position of this group of buildings, corresponding to

that described by the traveller, can now be exactly determined. In this same locality a good bit of the ancient road has also been laid bare, and it proves to be a carriageable road 5½ mètres wide, with two raised causeways at the sides.

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From the vestiges now visible, it would seem that a good portion of the ancient Via Sacra still remains intact, and only awaits digging to appear to view. Some portion still retains, like the streets of Pompeii, the marks of the wheels of chariots. A milliary stone of Roman times has also been discovered, measuring a distance of the sanctuary of Aphrodite from the *Asty*, or the centre of Athens, in Roman miles.

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In continuing the excavations at Rhamnus there were found upon the Acropolis many remains of buildings, and some bases of statues, as also some inscriptions. From one of the latter we learn of the existence there of a theatre and a temple of Dionysos Lenaios.

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The latest excavations at the tumulus of Marathon have brought to light in the lowermost strata a *bothros*, or large ditch, made like a tomb, similar to that lately found in the tumulus of Vurvâ, and destined to receive the remains of food from the funeral banquet. It has a length of 9 mètres, and has 1 of breadth. It was found full of ashes, charcoal, and bones of animals, as well as fragments of vases, out of which latter could be pieced together two large vases with figures.

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At Gytheion, in the Peloponnesus (Laconia), excavations were made in the theatre. In the *cavea*, which appears to have been divided into four *cunei*, seven rows of steps were found preserved, of which the first, that is the lowest, is formed of a half-circle of detached seats, or thrones, evidently designed for the authorities, or magistrates, and similar in form to those of the theatre at Epidaurus.

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The works at Epidaurus and Mycenæ have not produced much this year. The researches in this latter place were directed in part to the interior of the Acropolis, on the north of the Lion Gate. In examining the *tholos-tombs*,

before explored, important architectural ornaments belonging to the entrance-gate were found. They consist of reliefs on slabs of red stone, which covered the void triangle above the architrave, and of two alabaster half-columns, which flanked the gate itself, and which have a capital like that of the characteristic column at the famous Lion Gate. Dr. Tsoundas has published in the *Ephemeris Archæologike* the text of the important archaic inscription discovered by him amongst some constructions of late period outside the Acropolis. It is inscribed upon a base, and tells us of the worship of Perseus, which, as attested by Pausanias, was an object of veneration in the country of Mycenæ, where he had a sanctuary.

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At Rome, during, some excavations at the Bocca della Verità, two ancient sewers, or immense drains, came to light, apparently dating from the reign of Servius Tullius. One of the drains has an aperture of 1.8 mètres, and the other measures 3 mètres in diameter. An important feature in the discovery is that the vaults are formed of cone-shaped stone cut thus, a peculiarity proving that the vault of the Cloaca Massima is not the only one constructed in this way, as was formerly supposed.

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As the *New York Herald* learns by telegram, Mr. Gifford, instructor of botany in Swarthmore College of Pennsylvania, who has been studying the archæology of Southern New Jersey for some time, recently, while exploring in this vicinity, has discovered a camp-ground, from which he has collected a fine variety of implements and Indian utensils. The other day he found Indian bones, some tortoise-shells, an oddly-shaped pipe, a bushel basket of large, queerly-ornamented potsherds, Indian plummets, arrow-heads and spear-points, jasper scrapers, bone implements, and an awl delicately made from jasper, evidently for punching holes in leather.

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The museum of the Louvre has recently acquired a fifteenth-century bronze from Venice, representing a nude man in the prime of life, probably an Italian *condottiere*. The figure is about 40 centimètres high, and is marvellously sculptured, displaying

much energy of mind and body. The face is young and beardless, and the *coiffure* is of the time of Bellini, a full round wig, with the hair falling over the forehead and neck. The weight of the body rests on the right leg; the left arm, carelessly bended, leans with the back of the hand on the thigh; the right hand, raised to the height of the shoulders, grasps the staff of a lance or light banner, which has unfortunately disappeared. The whole frame is modelled in proportions of ideal beauty, with a rare daring and concentrated muscular strength, not, however, without suppleness and gracefulness. The statue has all the air of an antique, though possessing an aspect somewhat harsher and more stern.

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During the summer meeting of the Ratisbon Historical *Verein* Dr. Ebner was fortunate enough, on an excursion to the old episcopal residence of Donaustauf, founded in the tenth century, to discover in the famous bishop's chapel some frescoes of the twelfth century, representing life-size portraits of the bishops of Ratisbon from the foundation of the see. Each figure has the name painted vertically, as that of ERCHANFRIDUS QUINTUS HUIUS SEDIS EPISCOPUS (+864); GFBEHARDUS TERTIUS and GEBEHARDUS QUARTUS (+1060-1105). Our congratulations to Dr. Ebner on his recent nomination to a professional chair at Eichstadt.

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M. du Chatellier, who received the Archæological Institute in 1882 with such splendid hospitality at his Château of Kernuz, in Finisterre, has now added to the already rich collection all admired there a fine crescent-shaped gold collar of prehistoric times (like the *Mind*, or *Minn*, of Irish museums), not the first found in the tombs of Gaul, but the first snatched from the jaws of the crucible. It was found at Saint Potan, Côtes du Nord, in 1890, and sold to a jeweller, but only now recovered for scientific observation. It is in the form of a gorget of hammered gold,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millimètres thick, the greatest width 77, the ends terminating in two discs 2 centimètres in diameter, which, bending, cross each other, and fasten in a mode as simple as it is original. The weight is 194 grammes, and the diameter is from 11 to 12 centimètres.

Of the two geographical charts sent by the Pope to the Columbian Exposition at Madrid, the first measures 2'50 by 1'25 mètres. The author is uncertain, but was probably contemporary with Alexander VI., though without doubt the map must have been finished much later, and appears to have been continued by slow degrees, passing probably through many hands, as new discoveries were made and added to the chart. The discoveries in America are written chiefly in Spanish, as *El stretto de Ferdinand de Magalhaens*. The line which Pope Alexander caused to be drawn, in order to divide the Portuguese from the Spanish possessions, in accordance with his Bull, *Inter cetera*, of May 3, 1493, goes from north to south, and is called on the chart *Linea divisionis Castelan et Portoguen*. This line coincides on the chart with 30 degrees western longitude, counting from its first meridian in the island of Ferro. The countries traversed are badly delineated, the drawing being rude and irregular. Commencing from the north, the first country cut through is that called the Bacalaos, discovered by Cabot, who likewise discovered the neighbouring country, Labrados, and the Islands of Terre Tormenta, Dulosambrales, Capocarnoso, Bainos de los Garmos, Punta de los Aves, Cavaresca, and others. The line of division, entering the sea, returns to the coast on the line of the actual Guiana (Holland), and cuts through Maragnon, at the point where it receives the Trapajos. The islands discovered by Columbus figure as St. Domingo, Trinidad, Bahama, Eleuthera, Abaco, Andros, and others, of which it is now impossible to decipher the names. This chart has, however, an archaeological and historical value far greater than its scientific or geographical.

\* \* \*

The second map, which comprises all the known world, is in length 2'76 mètres, and breadth 2'10, and is most accurately designed. The names are written in coloured letters, as are also the many historical notes which cover the upper and lower margins. On the upper margin we read, among other notes, *Carta universal en que se contiene todo lo que del mundo hasta agora se ha descubierto Nizola Diego Ríbero, Cosmographo de su Majestad: Ano de 1529 en Sevilla*, and on the lower

margin the sentence is continued: *la qual se divide en dos partes conforme à la capitulación que Nizieran los Catholicos Reyes des Espana y el Rey Don Juan de Portugal en Tordesilla, ano de 1494*. This line of division, or demarcation, is here carried from the north to the centre, and passes at the 30th grade to the west of the promontory called Capoverde, on the eastern side of which appear the arms of Spain, and on the western those of Portugal.



## Notes on Archaeology in Provincial Museums.

### No. XV.—THE DURHAM UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

By ROACH LE SCHONIX.



HEN the grand pile of the cathedral church of Durham is approached, as is usual, from the north, a low range of buildings will be noticed on the left, which were formerly almshouses of the foundation of munificent Bishop Cosin. Part of these almshouses have been turned into a museum, which bears the proud title of the Museum of the University of Durham, and which invites the public to a view of its contents on payment of the modest sum of twopence. The official calendar of Durham tells us that soon after the university was founded (1832) the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, a canon of the cathedral, presented a collection of objects of natural history, which has received additional donations from members of the university and others. The museum consists of a single, fairly lofty, but somewhat narrow, room. A wonderful amount is packed into this small place by an ingenious arrangement of wall and table cases, and by the addition of a narrow gallery which runs round three sides of the room.

The museum contains a mixed assortment of ethnological curios of the sort that are usually met with in provincial collections, whether large or small, and that are of no special value, such as native New Zealand cloth, Iceland saddles, model of a catamaran, etc.

It was pleasant, however, to find two large cases of first-class archaeological value, and which are filled with finds from the Roman station at Binchester (Vinovium), and which were presented by Mr. J. Proud, Bishop Auckland, in 1880. The case in the centre of the room, close to the entrance, contains the interesting triple vase of black ware, described and illustrated in the *Antiquary* for January, 1892 (vol. xxv., p. 47); various bronze articles and fragments, the best of which is a perfect and large strigil for bathers found in the circular bath; several bone and horn stamps intended (as is reasonably conjectured on the label) for marking coarse pottery, and which were probably used by the native Britains rather than by the Romans; many fragments of glass, including several pieces of window-glass, obtained by casting, and which may fairly be termed plate-glass; a considerable number of pieces of Samian ware, the rim of a mortarium, and the handle of an amphora of rough white ware, all bearing potters' names; a collection of pieces of Samian ware turned black by the action of fire, probably when the station was burnt; many nails, holdfasts, and parts of horse furniture of iron, as well as several well-formed knives of the same metal; and a varied collection of Roman coins. In a little box, on a bed of cotton-wool, within this case, a very small engraved jasper gem; it is engraved with a two-faced head, and the label gives to the reader the highly-amusing choice of believing these faces to represent either Socrates and his wife Xantippe, or else Bacchus and Silenus! This gem is illustrated in Dr. Sanday's Cambridge edition of the *Bacchæ* of Euripides.

On the floor beneath this case are several large fragments of columns, bases, receiving-stones for door-posts, and other wrought stones from Binchester, as well as several mill-stones with striated surfaces, and some broken querns.

In the large case, from the same station, against the wall is one of the most perfect small Roman hand-mills that we have seen in any collection; it only wants the central iron and spindle and the wooden handle to be quite complete. Aldborough (Isurium) furnishes another sample nearly equally good in its little local museum. There are also to be seen in this case a variety of pieces of

mortaria rims painted with different patterns; a good deal of a nicely-embossed Samian ware, and of the dark Durobrivian pottery; some unexplained bobbin-like objects in terra-cotta, found in the circular bath; a variety of pierced roundlets usually described as spindle-whorls, but which the writer of the labels believes to have been, as well as the unperforated examples, toys or counters in connection with the playing of some game; several pieces of thick wall-plaster retaining colour or coloured patterns on their outer smooth surface; horse teeth and boar tusks; roofing and ridge tiles; square flue tiles for heat from the hypocaust; and portions of concrete flooring with moulding which ran round the floor near the walls.

In the same case, and from the same station of Vinovium, are a statue of the goddess Flora, mutilated and used as a building-stone in Roman times, a plain reminder of the length of the period of their occupation; an altar erected in honour of the Transmarine Mothers by the troops from Spain who garrisoned Vinovium; and a votive tablet erected by Marcus Aurelius Chrysocomas to the deities Aesculapius (god of healing), and his daughter Salus (goddess of safety), in fulfilment of a vow made for the health and safety of the regiment of Vettonian dragoons; Chrysocomas was medical officer to the regiment.\*

\* These two inscriptions are given as follows, together with an extensive and literal translation in Mr. Boyle's recently-issued *Guide to the County of Durham* (p. 86). The votive tablet is thus inscribed :

. . . VLAPIO  
. . . SALVTI  
. . . TE ALAE . VET  
. . . C . R . M . AVRE  
. . . OCOMAS . ME  
. . . LM  
Aesculapio  
et Saluti  
pro Salute alae VET-  
torium civium Romanorum Marcus Aure-  
lius . . . ocomas medicus  
votum solvit libens merito.

(To Aesculapius and Salus for the health of the ala of Vettonians Roman Citizens Marcus Aurelius . . . ocomas, physician, willingly discharges a vow.)

The altar bears the following inscription :

MATR  
TRAMAR  
EQUIT AL  
VETT C R  
V S L M

In the gallery is a curious horse-shoe in good condition, undoubtedly Roman; it was found 12 feet below the surface in the Bailey, Durham. The York Museum has several Roman horse-shoes of alike pattern.

The feature of the museum is a good collection of British birds, which is nearly complete. There are most, if not all, of the British rarities, such as the Bohemian waxwing, the golden oriole, the great bustard, and, finally, that highly valuable specimen of a now extinct British bird—the great awk, in fairly good condition.

A small English oak chest of the seventeenth century, of plain but good design, stands on the floor of the museum; we were tempted to raise the lid, and found it full of other dusty and unmounted specimens of ornithology.

The Rev. Thomas Gisborne, who gave these birds, inherited his taste in ornithology, and many of his specimens, from his relative, Rev. Francis Gisborne, Rector of Staveley, Derbyshire, 1759 to 1821. The *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society* for 1892 (vol. xiv.) contains a most interesting annotated register of birds shot by this worthy in his Derbyshire parish from 1761 to 1784. The father of the sportsman was Rev. James Gisborne, Rector of Staveley, 1716 to 1759, and Canon of Durham from 1742. The Rev. Dr. Cox printed some entertaining letters of Canon Gisborne, giving his Durham experiences, in the fourth volume of the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society*.

There are also some well and cleverly arranged shells (chiefly foreign), a few geological specimens, and some good fossils from the coal seams in the upper gallery.

In a small flat case at the south end of the gallery is one of those wonderful collections of ill-assorted relics—a hopeless jumble of seasons, times, and peoples, which are not infrequently found in old-fashioned museums, and which always make us think

Matribus  
Transmarinis  
Equites alae  
Vettonum Civium Romanorum  
Votum solverunt libentes merito.

(To the transmarine mothers, the cavalry of the ala of the Vettonians, Roman Citizens, willingly have discharged a vow.)

of "a happy family" in inanimate nature. This Durham case contains a napkin that belonged to King William and Queen Mary; a small terracotta lamp from Rome; a bone skate from York; an admission card to Nelson's funeral; a long black plaited Chinese pig-tail; and then, for the credit of our nation, a fluffy length of light-coloured hair, labelled, "Hair of an English lady, nearly eight feet and a half long" (the length being that of the hair, we suppose, and not of the lady); some hair balls from a cow's stomach; a portion of the coffin of St. Cuthbert; and a specimen of a lady's high-heeled shoes! Truly a marvellous combination.

It is far more sensible to find in this colliery district an example of the now long discarded Davy Lamp, which was manufactured in 1837.

One of the absurdities of the collection, that had much better be packed off to Madame Tussaud's exhibition, is a variety of cases containing the clothes of every kind—hat, violin, etc.—of Count Borowlaski, who is described as a Polish gentleman, long resident in Durham. He was a dwarf, being only 3 feet 3 inches high; he was born in 1739, and died in 1837 at the age of ninety-nine years and ten months. There is also his life-size statue. He wrote his own memoirs, and the book passed through two editions.

But of all the comical things in this museum, the most entertaining is what looks like a little snuff evenly spread out in the lid of a large pill-box. This specimen is honoured with a clearly-printed label, which reads as follows (it is far too funny to be spoilt by any comment): "This dust was taken from a gentleman's hat during one night spent in the city of Leon, in the State of Nicaragua, April, 1835, being that of the volcano di Coseguina, which burst in January, the dust being then (April) between 4 and 5 inches deep.

"JAS. SKINNER, University."

It would not be a museum at all in the eyes of trippers, and of the average British Philistine, unless it savoured of mummies. Happily for its size, mummies do not here play a very important part, but, of course, they are to be found. In one of the flat gallery cases, a printed label describes an

"Ichneumon mummy, purchased at the sale of Rev. T. Austin's effects, Redmashall Rectory, 1850," which strikes us as a very poor investment for a Durham museum's funds. In the same case are some human "thigh-bones from the cemetery at Memphis," and various other bits of decayed and mummified humanity. We longed to break the glass, borrow a spade, and give the whole lot a decent interment beneath the green sward that encircles the overshadowing pile of the glorious minster. What possibly useful purpose can these fragments of our Egyptian brethren serve by being made a gazing stock for the vulgar in the glass-covered tray of a University museum of the Church Catholic?

On the whole, we have no hesitation in saying that their museum reflects no credit on the University of Durham. The Calendar states that it "is now under the direction of a Board of Curators." We beg to invite their speedy attention to its reform. As it is, the collection is but a childish admixture of grave and gay, of ancient and modern, of decent rarities and flippant trifles that can hardly fail to repel the student, and to excite the ridicule of the thoughtful. Such a chance medley of rubbish and valuables is altogether behind the age, and is specially repellent when presented to the public by a University. It might possibly be wisest to confine the collection to natural history, and to complete the roll of British birds. Let it not be said there is no room for any further exhibits of any department of natural history. Surely a Board of University Curators cannot gravely desire to continue the exhibition of the small clothes and under-linen of a Polish deformity, or to instruct mankind by the trumpery model of Victorian gold-washing, which almost blocks up the doorway! If there is no room amid the varied and noble collections in the library of the cathedral church for the cases from Binovium, and the handful of other antiques worthy of preservation, surely an antiquarian and mediæval and latter-day museum might be started in the city, if the University has no available apartments nor spare energy.

Nor does this Board of Curators look well after the management of their present

hoard. On the occasion of our visit with a Cambridge friend, our twopences were duly received by a female custodian; but the guardian soon disappeared, and a well-known Scotch professor, who came to seek us, could find no one with whom to entrust the admission fee. That was of not much moment, but two careless youths came in at the same time, and we left them rattling about unchecked among the cases.



### COPED STONES IN CORNWALL.

By ARTHUR G. LANGDON.

**R**EADERS of the *Antiquary* will probably recollect, that in the September number (1891) of that journal there appeared a short notice on the above subject.

Having recently heard of another example, I send a description, thinking it may be of interest as completing the list of those discovered up to the present time. For the following particulars I am indebted to the kindness of Canon Hockin, Rector of Phillack, who I have always found most ready and painstaking in supplying me from time to time with information relating to the interesting stones of different kinds which were found in his church during its rebuilding in 1856. After seeing the notice in the *Antiquary* above referred to, he intended writing me at once to point out my omission of the Phillack example, but delayed doing so until the stone was photographed. The recovery of the stone, he says, was very curious. It had been turned upside down and used as the gate-stop of the porch, and has the hole into which the bolt of the gate dropped. When it was discovered in 1856, the canon directed his mason to take especial care of it, which he did after a similar fashion to his predecessor mason, viz., by again turning it upside down, and using it as a stop for a large slate that covers over the entrance to the heating apparatus. However, the canon got it up again, and it now lies outside the south side of the tower. From its extreme rudeness (there seems to be

hardly a straight line in it), as well as from the hatching on the sides, he rightly thinks that it is considerably older than the other three. It is of a hard coarse granite, and measures 3 feet 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches along the ridge, and 1 foot 5 inches at the widest part of the base. One end of the stone is broken off and missing; that remaining is upright, and appears to have a plain bead on the upper or sloping edges, while along the ridge is a rude cable moulding.



## The Domesday Church and Priest in Yorkshire.

BY R. CURTIN.



ALTHOUGH the King's Justiciaries were compelled to inquire respecting all manors from, among others, "the Presbyters of every Church,"\* on oath, they received no instructions to enumerate either Church or Priest. We cannot tell, therefore, from Domesday where these were, or were not, to be found; but we can say that "here was a church," and "there was a priest," simply because we have in that compilation a record of their existence. In the city of York eight churches are included, but while the canons of S. Peter are referred to, their church is not named; and the same is the case with Beverley. The church of Ripon is given because of the fact that the canons' lands, on which the *geld* was raised, surrounded it. We may, therefore, assume that the Legati Regis regarded the existence of churches in these places, and elsewhere, as so much a matter of course that there was no reason why they should be specified. We can, however, be sure that the omissions are not numerous, if even the Yorkshire portion, as Professor Freeman writes, "page after page, is full of the driest names and figures without a glimmer of human life," and "very dull compared with that of Berkshire."†

The following list gives a total of 165

\* *Yorkshire Facsimile*, 1852, Introd., p. ii.

† *Norman Conquest*, v., p. 10.

manors, together with the names, in most cases, of their berewicks; and of this number 120 had both church and priest. Included in the latter are seven manors which had: Featherstone, 2 churches and 2 priests; Hackness, 3 and 1; Kippax, 3 and 3; Langton, 2 and 2; Sherburn, 2 and 2; Topcliffe, 1 and 2; and Wakefield, 2 and 3 respectively. Forty-six churches are named where priests do not appear; and fourteen priests in manors (excluding York) that would seem to have had no churches. Curiously enough, two *adjoining* manors, Withernsea and Patrington, in the south-east corner of Holderness, each had two priests, in connection with whom no churches are named.

Some of the places included in the list have gone from the face of the earth, e.g., Foston and Seaton; manors have become hamlets, e.g., Buckton; while, on the other hand, one would search Domesday Book in vain for the modern names of Sheffield, Bradford, and Hull.

[It is necessary to say that it has not been possible, in some instances, to identify every place named in Domesday, and that the identifications so far given are subject to correction.]

Acklam (E. R.) [Aclvn], 1 church; 68 a.

Acklam (N. R.) [Aclvm], 1 church, 1 priest; 15 a.

Ingleby Barwick, *ber.* [Englebi].

Ackworth [Acevvrde], 1 church, 1 priest; 37 b.

Adlingfleet [Adelingesfret], 1 church, 1 priest; 57 a.

Ainderby Steeple [Andrebi], 1 church; 25 a.

Aldborough (N. R.) [Aldebvrne], 1 church; 24 a.

Aston [Estone], 1 church, 1 priest; 21 b.

Ayton (Great) [Atvn], 1 church; 16 a.

Badsworth [Badesvrde], 1 church, 1 priest; 37 a.

Upton, *ber.* [Vltone].

Rogerthorp, *ber.* [Rvgartorp].

Bagby [Bagebi or Baghebi], 1 priest; 59 b.

Kirkby Knowle, *ber.* [Chirchebi].

Carlton Minoit, *ber.* [Carleton].

Islebeck, *ber.* [Iselbec].

Sutton-under-Whitestone-Cliff, *ber.* [Sudtune].

Arden, *ber.* [Ardene].

Kepwick, *ber.* [Chipuic].

Bainton [Bagenton], priest; 19 a.

Barnby-upon-Don [Barnebi], 1 church, 1 priest; 48 a.

Barton-le-Street [Bartone], 1 church; 16 b.

Batley [Bateleia], 1 church, 1 priest; 41 b.

Bedale [Bedale], 1 church; 29 b.

Beeford [Bivorde], 1 church, 1 priest; 53 b.

Beverley [Beverli] \*; 13 a.

Bolton Percy [Bodetone], 1 church, 1 priest; 48 b.

\* "Ibi habent canonici," etc.

Bolton-upon-Dearne [Bodetone], 1 church, 1 priest, 44 a.  
 Brafferton [Bradfortune], 1 church, 1 priest ; 6 b.  
 Braithwell [Bradeuelle], 1 church, 1 priest ; 47 b.  
 Bramham [Bramhā], 1 church, 1 priest ; 20 a.  
 Brampton [Brantone], 1 church, 1 priest ; 57 a.  
 Cantley [Canteleia].  
 Brandesburton [Brantisburtone] \* ; 13 b.  
 Bransby [Branzbi], 1 church, 1 priest ; 60 b.  
 Stearsby, *ber.* [Estiresbi].  
 Bridlington [Bretlington], 1 church ; 4 a.  
 Hilderthorpe, *ber.* [Hilgertorp].  
 Wilsthorpe, *ber.* [Wiflestorp].  
 Brodsworth [Brodesvurde], 1 church, 1 priest ; 44 b.  
 Brompton (Pickering Lythe) [Brvntvn], 1 church, 1 priest ; 33 b.  
 Buckton<sup>†</sup> [Bochetone], 1 church, 1 priest ; 34 a.  
 Bulmer [Bolemere], 1 church, 1 priest ; 17 a.  
 Stittenden [Stidnvn].  
 Burton [Bvrtone], 1 church, 1 priest ; 36 a.  
 Brayton, *ber.* [Bretone].  
 Thorpe Willoughby [Torp].  
 Byland (Old) [Begeland], 1 church, § 1 priest ; 46 b.  
 Catterick [Catrice], 1 church, 1 priest ; 26 a.  
 Catwick [Catinvvic], 1 church ; 54 a.  
 Cave (North) [Cave], 1 church, 1 priest ; 46 a.  
 Cawthorne (W. R.) [Caltonre], 1 church, 1 priest ; 38 b.  
 Conisborough [Coningesbvrge], 1 church, 1 priest ; 47 b.  
 Copsgrove [Copegrave], 1 church ; 62 a.  
 Cowlam [Colnun], church ; 11 a.  
 Cowthorpe [Coletorp], 1 church ; 49 b.  
 Craike [Creic], 1 church, 1 priest ; 14 b.  
 Crambe [Crambon and Cranbone], 1 church, 1 priest ; 17 b, 6 a.  
 Dalton (North) [Daltone], 1 church, 1 priest ; 33 a.  
 Darrington [Darnintone], 1 church, 1 priest ; 37 b.  
 Deighton (Kirk) [Distone], 1 church ; 57 a.  
 Dewsbury [Deusberia], 1 church, 1 priest ; 4 b.  
 Doncaster || [Estorp], 1 church, 1 priest ; 20 b.  
 Drax [Drac], 1 church, 1 priest ; 56 b.  
 Armin, *ber.* [Ermenie].  
 Camblesforth, *ber.* [Camellesforde].  
 Barlow, *ber.* [Berlai].  
 Driffield [Drifelt], 2† churches ; 4 a.  
 Kilham, *ber.* [Chillon].  
 Elmswell, *ber.* [Elmesuelle].  
 Dringhow (?), *ber.* [Drigelinghe].  
 Kellythorpe, *ber.* [Calgestorp].  
 Easington (N. R.) [Esingetun], 1 church, \*\* ; 15 a.  
 \* "Ibi unus clericus habet," etc.  
 † Now included in the parish of Settrington.  
 "Domesday Survivals," by Canon Taylor, *Cont. Rev.*, p. 896, Dec., 1886.  
 ‡ "This church was pulled down more than seven centuries ago." *Cont. Rev.*, p. 895, Dec., 1886.  
 § "Ecclesia lignea." The only church of wood named, I believe, in Domesday.  
 || The Domesday form is represented by Hexthorpe.  
 ¶ "There were," *fuerunt*.  
 \*\* "Sine presbytero."

Easingwold [Eisicewalt], 1 church, 1 priest ; 3 a.  
 Elloughton [Elgendon], 1 church, 1 priest ; 10 a.  
 Waulby [Walbi].  
 Elmsall (South) [Ermeshale], 1 church, 1 priest ; 36 b.  
 Mensthorp [Torp].  
 Kirkby (South) [Cherchebi].  
 Frickley [Frichehale].  
 Elvington [Alvvintone], 1 church ; 50 b.  
 Farnham [Farnehā], 1 church, 1 priest ; 65 a.  
 Featherstone [Ferestane], 2 churches, 2 priests ; 37 b.  
 Purston, *ber.* [Prestone].  
 Hardwick (West) *ber.* Arduwic.  
 Nostell (?), *ber.* [Osele].  
 Ferriby (North), [Ferebi], 1 church, 1 priest ; 55 b.  
 Fleetham (Kirkby) [Fletehā], 1 church, 1 priest ; 26 a.  
 Foston [Bulmer Wap.] [Fostvn], 1 church ; 31 b.  
 Foston\* [Fostune or Fostun], 1 church, 1 priest ; 52 a.  
 Foston-on-the-Wolds [Fodstone], 1 church ; 50 b.  
 Frodingham (North) [Fotinghā] 1 church, 1 priest ; 53 b.  
 Garforth [Gereford], 1 church, 1 priest ; 35 a.  
 Garton [Holderness]† [Garton], 1 church, 1 priest ; 53 a.  
 Ringburgh [Ringheborg].  
 Garton-on-the-Wolds [Gartvne], 1 church, 1 priest ; 19 a.  
 Gilling (Gilling Wap.) [Ghellinghes], 1 church ; 23 a.  
 Gipton (? Whitkirk) [Cipetvn], 1 church ; 35 b.  
 Colton, *ber.* [Coletun].  
 Guisborough [Ghigesbvrge], 1 church, 1 priest ; 16 a.  
 Middleton [Middeltone].  
 Hutton [Hotvn].  
 Hackness [Hagenesse], 3 churches, 1 priest ; 51 a.  
 Suffield [Svdfelt].  
 Everley [Evelelial].  
 Hammerton (Kirk) [Hanbretone], 1 church, 1 priest ; 64 a.  
 Hatfield (W. R.) [Hedfeld], 1 church, 1 priest ; 47 a.  
 Helmsley [Elmeslae], 1 church, 1 priest ; 17 a.  
 Hemingborough [Hamibvrg], 1 church, 1 priest ; 3 b.  
 Hessle [Hase], 1 church, 1 priest ; 58 a.  
 Hindlethwaite (?) [Hindrelag], 1 church, 1 priest ; 24 a.  
 Holme-on-Spalding-Moor [Holme], 1 church, 1 priest ; 58 b.  
 Hornsea [Hornesse], 1 church, 1 priest ; 52 b.  
 Hovingham [Hovingham], 1 church, 1 priest ; 60 b.  
 Howden [Hovedene], 1 church, 1 priest ; 14 a.  
 (18 berewicks named.)  
 Hunmanby [Hyndemanbi], 1 church, 1 priest ; 57 b.  
 Huntington [Hvntindvne], 1 church, 1 priest ; 17 b.  
 Hutton Lowcross [Hotvn], 1 church, 1 priest ; 16 b.  
 Ilkley‡ [Illicleia], 1 church, 1 priest ; 48 a.  
 Keyingham [Chaingehā], 1 church, 1 priest ; 53 a.  
 Kildale [Childale], 1 church, 1 priest ; 67 b.  
 Kildwick [Childeuic], 1 church ; 8 a.  
 \* In the soke of Kilnsea (Chilnesse). Washed away.  
 † Both in the soke of Easington (Esintone, 52 b).  
 ‡ See Otley.

Kippax [Chipesch], 3 churches, 3 priests ; 35 a.  
 Ledstone [Ledeſtve].  
 Barwick-in-Elmet [Bereuuſt].  
 Kirk-Ella [Alvengi], 1 church, 1 priest ; 58 a.  
 Kirk-Smeaton [Smedetone], 1 church, 1 priest ; 37 a.  
 Kirkby-Miserton [Chirchebi], 1 church, 1 priest ;  
 33 a, 60 a.  
 Kirkham [Chercā], 1 church, 1 priest ; 19 b.  
 Kirkleatham [Weslide], 1 church, 1 priest ; 50 b,  
 51 a.  
 Langton (E. R.) [Lanton], 2 churches, 2 priests ; 61 b.  
 Kennythorpe, ber. [Cheretorp].  
 Burdale, ber. [Breddale].  
 Raisthorpe, ber. [Redrestorp].  
 Sherburn, ber. [Schiresburne].  
 Heslerton (East), ber. [Heslerton].  
 Leeds [Ledes], 1 church, 1 priest ; 35.  
 Leven [Leuenel], 1 church, 1 priest ; 13 b.  
 Lowthorpe [Logetorp], 1 church ; 67 a.  
 Malton [Maltune], 1 church ; 6 a.  
 Manfield [Manneſelt], 1 church ; 23 a.  
 Marderby [Martreibi], 1 priest ; 59 b, 60 a.  
 Marton-in-the-Forest [Martvn], 1 church ; 17 a.  
 Masham [Massan], 1 church ; 29 a.  
 Melsonby [Malsenebi], 1 church, 1 priest ; 25 b.  
 Didderton Grange, ber. [Dirdreston].  
 Methley [Medelai], 1 church, 1 priest ; 39 b.  
 Middleton\* [Middelton], 1 church, 1 priest ; 65 b.  
 Middleton-on-the-Wolds [Middelton], 1 church, 1  
 priest ; 13 a.  
 Morley [Moreleia], 1 church ; 40 b.  
 Morley [Morelege]† ; 78 b.  
 Newbald (North) [Niwebolt], 1 church, 1 priest ;  
 10 b.  
 Normanton [Normatvne and Normetune], 1 church,  
 1 priest ; 4 b, 7 b.  
 Norton (Malton) [Nortone], 1 church, 1 priest ; 61 b.  
 Welham, ber. [Wellon].  
 Nunnington [Nonninctvne], 1 church, 1 priest ; 56 b.  
 Wykeham, in its soke [Wichū].  
 Stoneygrave, in its soke [Steinegrif].  
 Ness, in its soke [Nesse].  
 Holme (North), in its soke [Holme].  
 Ormesby [Ormesbi], 1 church, 1 priest ; 67 b.  
 Otley [Othelai], 1 church, 1 priest ; 12 a.  
 Stubham, ber. [Stubbe].  
 Middleton, ber. [Middeltune].  
 Denton, ber. [Dentune].  
 Clifton, ber. [Cliftun].  
 Bichertun.‡  
 Farnley, ber. [Fernelai].  
 Timble (Little), ber. [Timbe].  
 Weston (r), ber. [Ectone].  
 Pool, ber. [Pouele].  
 Guiseley, ber. [Gisele].  
 Hawksworth, ber. [Henochesurde] (2).

Bailedon, ber. [Beldone].  
 Menston, ber. [Mersintone].  
 Burley, ber. [Burghelai].  
 Ilkley, ber. [Ileclue].  
 Ottringham [Otregnā and Otringehā]\*, 1 church,  
 1 priest ; 53 a, 13 b.  
 Patrington [Patrichtone], † ; 9 b.  
 Winestead, ber. [Wistede].  
 Halsham, ber. [Halsam].  
 Welwick Thorp, ber. [Torp].  
 Tharlesthorp, ber. [Torulestorp].  
 Pocklington [Poclington], 1 church, 1 priest ; 4 a.  
 Pontefract (Tanshelf) [Tateshalle], 1 church, 1 priest ;  
 38 a.  
 Poppleton (Upper) [Popletvne], ‡ ; 12 a.  
 Preston-in-Holderness [Prestvne], 1 church, 1 priest ;  
 55 a.  
 Ravensworth (Kirkby) [Ravenesvvet], 1 church, 1  
 priest ; 25 b.  
 Rigton (parish Bardsey) [Ritone], 1 priest ; 66 b.  
 Ripon, 14 berewicks [Ripvm] (Levga S. Wilfridi), § ;  
 12 b.  
 Roos [Rosse], 1 church, 1 priest ; 55 a.  
 Rotherham [Rodreham], 1 church, 1 priest ; 20 b.  
 Ryther [Rie], 1 church, 1 priest ; 36 a.  
 Sancton [Santvne], 1 church, 1 priest ; 58 b.  
 Sandal (Little) [Sandale], 1 church, 1 priest ; 47 b,  
 78 b.||  
 Saxton [Saxton], ¶ ; 35.  
 Scrayingham [Escreinghā], 1 church, 1 priest ; 60 b.  
 Barnby, ber. [Barnebi].  
 Bossall, ber. [Boscele].  
 Buttercrumbe, ber. [Butecram].  
 Seamer [Semar], 1 church, 1 priest ; 51 a.  
 Seaton (Langdargh) [Scetvn], \*\* ; 15 b.  
 Sherburn (W. R.), and bers. unnamed [Scirebvne],  
 2 churches, 2 priests ; 10 a.  
 Sigglesthorne [Siglestorne], 1 church, 1 priest ; 13 b.  
 Skipwith [Schipewic], 1 church, 1 priest ; 61 a.  
 Slingsby [Selvngesbi], 1 priest ; 16 b.  
 Spennithorn [Spengetorp], 1 church ; 28 b.  
 Startforth [Stradford], 1 church ; 24 a.  
 Stokesley [Stocheslage], 1 church, 1 priest ; 67 b.  
 Sutton [Svdtvne], 1 priest ; 59 b.  
 Swillington [Svillictvn], 1 church ; 35 a.  
 Swine [Swine], 1 priest ; 9 b.  
 Tankersley [Tancresleia], 1 church, 1 priest ; 22 a.  
 Thornhill [Torni], 1 church, 1 priest ; 40 b.  
 Thornton-Steward [Tormentune], 1 church ; 28 b.  
 Thorparch [Torp], 1 church, 1 priest ; 63 a.

\* "Ibi ecclesia et presbyter est ; quidam miles locat eam, et reddit X. solidos." Quoted Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, V., f.-n., p. 502.

† "ii. clerici [habent]" etc.

‡ "Nunc . . . ibi . . . i. prebendarius."

§ "Circa ecclesiam." The canons are also named.

|| "In the Clamores."

¶ "Ibi ecclesia et iii. partes unius ecclesiae."

\*\* "Dimid: ecclesia." This place is lost. "Kirkby's Inquest" (Surtees Soc.), p. 525.

\* I have been unable, so far, to identify this place.

† In the list of "Clamores," the following is to be read : "ecclesiam S. Marie quæ est in silva Morelege. . . . et presbyter qui ecclesiae seruit." (78 b.)

‡ I have been unable, so far, to identify this place.

Tickhill [Dadesleia], 1 church, 1 priest ; 43 a.  
 Stainton [Stantone].  
 Hellaby [Helgebi].  
 Todwick [Tatevici], 1 church ; 21 a.  
 Topcliffe [Topeclive], 1 church, 2 priests ; 51 b.  
 Crakehill, *ber.* [Crecala].  
 Dalton, *ber.* [Deltunæ].  
 Asenby, *ber.* [Æstanesbi].  
 Skipton-on-Swale, *ber.* [Schipetune].  
 Treeton [Trectone], 1 church, 1 priest ; 21 a.  
 Ulleskelf [Oleslec], 1 church ; 12 b.  
 Wakefield [Wachefeld], 2 churches, 3 priests ; 4 b.  
 Sandal Magna, *ber.* [Sandala].  
 Sowerby, *ber.* (parish Halifax) [Sorebi].  
 Warley, *ber.* [Werla].  
 Halifax, *ber.* [Feslei].  
 Midgley, *ber.* [Micleie].  
 Wadsworth, *ber.* [Wadesurde].  
 Croston, *ber.* [Crubetonstun].  
 Longfield, *ber.* [Langefelt].  
 Stanfield, *ber.* [Stanefelt].  
 Warter [Wartrel], 1 church, 1 priest ; 3 b.  
 Harswell, *ber.* [Erseuuelle].  
 Shipton Thorp (?), *ber.* [Torp].  
 Nunburnholme, *ber.* [Brunhā].  
 Watton [Wattvne], 1 church, 1 priest ; 18 b.  
 Weighton (Little ?), (Market ?) [Widetone], 1 church,  
     1 priest ; 61 a.  
 Cave (South), *ber.* [Cave].  
 Well [Welle], 1 church, 1 priest ; 29 a.  
 Welwick [Welwic], 1 church, 1 priest ; 13 b.  
 Weston [Westone], 1 church, 1 priest ; 34 a.  
 Wheldale (Castleford) [Qveldale], 1 church, 1 priest ;  
     37 b.  
 Fryston (Ferry) [Fristone].  
 Wheldrake [Coldrid], 1 church ; 50 b.  
 Whixley [Cvcheslage], 1 church ; 64 a.  
 Wildthorpe (*Site of*) [Widvntorp], 1 priest ; 44 a.  
 Wilton (Bishop) [Wiltone], 1 church, 1 priest ; 10 b.  
 Witernsea [Witforne], 2 priests ; 52 a.  
 Womersley [Wlmersleia], 1 church, 1 priest ; 37 a.  
 Wressle [Weresa], 1 church, 1 priest ; 58 a.  
     *ber.* [Siuarbi].\*

York [Eboraco Civitate], 8 churches (All Saints,  
     S. Andrew, S. Crux, S. Cuthbert, Holy Trinity,  
     S. Martin, S. Mary, "Odo Balistarius habet . . . i.  
     tecclesiam"), † ; 1 a-b.

\* I have been unable to identify this place.  
 † The archbishop and canons are also referred to.



## The Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight.\*

R. PERCY STONE is to be much congratulated on the completion of this fine monumental work.

The architectural antiquities of no part of Great Britain have hitherto received such exhaustive treatment as has now been the happy lot of those of the Isle of Wight. The plates and drawings are not all of equal merit ; for instance, we prefer Mr. Percy Stone's own architectural drawings to the occasional eccentric perspectives and crude backgrounds of some by other artists, and the "ink-photo" process plates are at times washy. Yet when we consider the wealth of illustration supplied in these volumes, and the diverse subjects for the most part so faithfully treated, our occasionally adverse criticisms are swallowed up in gratitude at the amount of valuable old work now reproduced on paper, and at the artistic skill which is for the most part displayed.

The letterpress, too, shows much care and knowledge, though it occasionally errs on the side of brevity, and is sometimes aggravatingly "safe" in its deductions and surmises, making too full a use of the terms "ancient," "old," and their equivalents, instead of hazarding a date or period.

And now let us turn over the pages for a few minutes, pausing here and there to note the more special subjects described or illustrated, and brightening our account of these charming volumes by occasionally using some of the smaller blocks kindly put at our disposal by Mr. Stone.

The first part of the first volume treats alphabetically of the old churches of the East Medine. At Arreton is a good though headless brass of the end of the fourteenth century to Harry Hawles, steward of the Isle of Wight. Only the chancel remains of the old church of the Holy Cross at Binstead ; there are some curious Romanesque

\* *The Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight from the Eleventh to the Seventeenth Centuries.* Collected and drawn by Percy G. Stone, F.R.I.B.A. Published by him at 16, Great Marlborough Street, London. Large 4to, two vols., pp. 132 and 206. Plates cxlvii., text illustrations clxxi. Price £3 3s.

carvings from the old church now inserted in the new west wall, and in the belfry hangs a fifteenth-century bell with the legend, *Sancta Maria ora pro nobis*. The church of St. Mary, Brading, has a curious double cross over the north door of the chancel; an elaborate incised slab of Purbeck marble to John Cherowin, constable of Porchester Castle, who died 1441, is its most noteworthy feature; the Howly and Oglander tombs are good examples of table (not "altar") tombs of the sixteenth century. The canopy and tomb of Sir John Leigh and his wife at Godshill with effigies of alabaster are imposing specimens of late Perpendicular detail; Mr. Stone says that "this church generally is in a 'parlous state,' and cries aloud for restoration." We can only fervently

1840 fabric, and which probably formed part of a tympanum. In this case, however, there seems to have been a real excuse for the demolition of the mongrel remainder of a once ancient building. Mr. Stone says: "The later history of the church is indeed sad, for what between neglect, churchwarden's repairs, and, worst of all, Nash's pseudo-Gothic reconstruction in 1804—when he apparently pulled down all but the chancel—its case was in sorry state indeed. With a school tacked on to the west end, 'Strawberry Hill' stepped gables surmounting its modern transept, and new Walpole Georgian-Gothic windows, little indeed of the older structure was recognisable. What wonder his Royal Highness, the late Prince Consort, in 1860, rebuilt the whole!"



trust that its second state may not prove worse than its first, for the Island has suffered most grievously from the plague of undue restoration. A delightful little reproduction of a view of the small church of St. Lawrence-under-Wathe, taken in 1809, when contrasted with its present smug after-restoration appearance, is only one of the many instances that these volumes afford of the reckless havoc played by the modern restorer. The Cistercian abbey of St. Mary, Quarr, is well described and illustrated, with a good ground plan according to the excavations of 1891; the letterpress has had the advantage of being annotated by Mr. Micklethwaite, F.S.A.

The old church of St. Mildred, Whippingham, has entirely disappeared; the only part of the ancient edifice is the rude fragment of Romanesque sculpture built into the

church of SS. Mary and Radegund, Whitwell, possesses an exceptionally early bell, said to be founded by Peter de Weston in 1350. The inscription, in Lombardic capitals, runs: *Mikaelis campana fugiant pulsanta prophana. P. W.* The Jacobean altar-table and pulpit of this church are also noteworthy. Of an interesting wall painting uncovered on the south wall in 1868, which has since utterly perished, this volume fortunately preserves an accurate sketch taken at the time of the discovery. The over-restored church of Yaverland has a richly-decorated late Norman chancel arch.

The second division of the first volume deals with the domestic works of the East Medine. The fine old house of Appuldurcombe was ruthlessly pulled down by Sir Robert Worsley in 1710, though he had the

grace to make a careful drawing of it before the demolition, a drawing which is here reproduced. The good Jacobean manor-houses of Arreton, Merston, and Yaverland, as well as the picturesque house of Butbridge, are well worthy of the attention bestowed on them ; we are glad, too, that Mr. Stone did not think it derogatory to notice by pen and

account of the ecclesiastical work of the West Medine. The parish church of Brightstone has several minor points of interest, among which may be noted a somewhat unusual niche that forms part of the westernmost column of the south nave arcade. The history of the priory and church of St. Mary, Carisbrooke, is given in a clear and attrac-



pencil Bridge Court, which is an excellent example of a small yeoman's house of the early part of the seventeenth century. The ruins at Wolverton are carefully described, and are shown to be part of some simple domestic buildings erected towards the beginning of the fourteenth century.

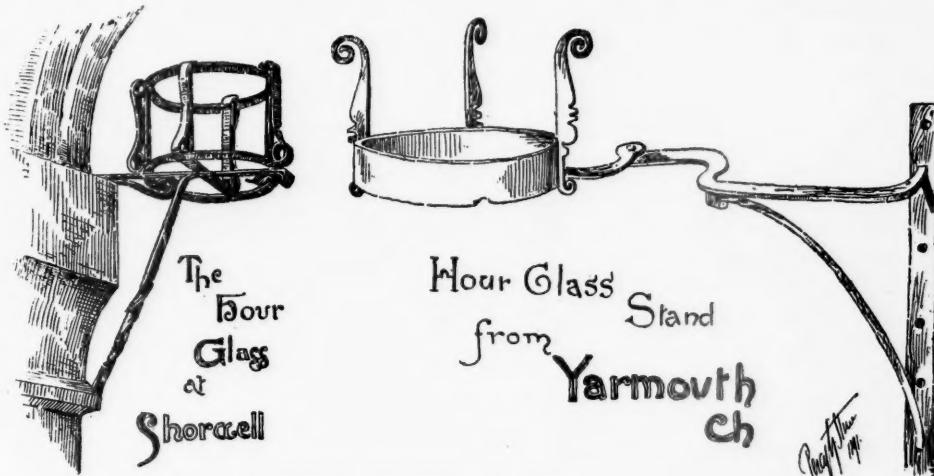
The second volume opens with a detailed

tive fashion. The church contains a good example of a seventeenth-century pulpit, of which a pretty drawing is made. It bears the date 1658 on the back panelling, but we agree with Mr. Stone in thinking that the pulpit itself is certainly somewhat older than the back and sounding board.

The oratory and lighthouse of St. Catherine

at Chale receive in this volume the attention they merit, and which hitherto they have almost altogether escaped. Mr. Stone shows that there was an anchorage or hermit's cell on Chale Down previous to 1312, in which year the Bishop of Winchester admitted one Walter de Langeberewe to the hermitage of St. Catherine at Chale, then being repaired, and licensed him to say Mass in the chapel there then in course of construction. At that time there was no lighthouse nor beacon tower on the lonely down, but a year or two later, namely, in the winter of 1314, a vessel laden with a large consignment of white wine from the merchants of the King's Duchy of Aquitaine, drove ashore and became a wreck

ment, and at a second trial another jury returned that Walter and his companions having unlawfully received fifty-four casks of wine must pay for the same the sum of 227½ marks. Thus ended civil justice. But now the Church stepped in; for the wine, it appeared, belonged to the religious community of Livers, in Picardy, who had lodged a complaint against De Godeton in the Roman court. "His sins apparently were to be visited somewhat heavily upon his head, for the next thing we hear of is a Bull from the Pope threatening excommunication, and bidding him, in expiation of his crime against holy Church, to build on the down above the scene of the disaster a lighthouse



on Atherfield Ledge. The sailors, however, escaped, and sold 174 casks of the cargo to the islanders. Not being "flotsam and jetsam" the wine still belonged to the consignees. After an interval the merchants obtained information, and lodged a complaint in the King's Court. One of the evil-doers was Walter de Godeton, and against him and two others indictments were laid. The local empanelled jury returned a verdict that the wine had been taken by these three and others, but they had bought it from the sailors, who had no right to sell, not being the owners, and so practically acquitted the islanders. This finding was disputed by the plaintiffs, who were looking for reimbursement

to warn ships in future off the dangerous coast, and to found an oratory for a priest to chant Masses for the souls of those lost at sea, and to trim the light as occasion required." A letter from the Episcopal Act Books, dated 1328, shows that Walter de Godeton had by then built the oratory and lighthouse, probably pulling down the earlier chapel and hermitage. Of this oratory only the lighthouse remains, but the adjoining chapel was certainly standing at the end of the sixteenth century. The lighthouse is a stone structure, octagonal without and square within, consisting of four distinct stories. The roof of the pharos gathers together at the top, forming an octagonal cone.

Freshwater church has an early fifteenth-century brass of a knight. St. Olave's, Gatcombe, has a remarkable but simple communion-rail, with suitable texts running along the front over the arcade of the circular arches ; Mr. Stone believes it to be *temp. Henry VIII.*, though we should certainly have thought it Elizabethan. It will scarcely be credited that the modern Vandals have chopped this rail up and used it in a haphazard manner for the top of a screen separating the tower basement from the nave. In the vestry of the same church stands an admirable Jacobean altar-table with the legend, *Prayse ye the Lord* ; we are quite at one with Mr. Stone in deprecating its removal from its proper place and use. In the church of St. Paul, Kingston, is a brass to Richard Mewys, who died 1535 ; "By his dress," says the letterpress, "he was



apparently a member of the legal profession" ; but this is quite a mistake, for Mr. Mewys simply wears the ordinary fur-lined gown of a well-to-do civilian, with long sleeves reaching nearly to the ground, with slits in their upper part for the convenient passage of the fore-arms. The glory of the interior of the church of Newport is its splendidly-carved pulpit, of the year 1631, here most admirably and fully illustrated.

A noticeable feature of the church of St. Peter, Shorwell, is the stone pulpit incorporated into the construction of the north arcade, which is of rare occurrence, and chiefly met with in North Somerset. To the adjacent pillar is attached a seventeenth-century iron hour-glass stand, whereon the vicar has judiciously placed a coeval sand-glass. The Island affords another instance of an hour-glass stand, namely, in the church

of St. James, Yarmouth, of which also an illustration is given. At Shorwell is an elaborately-carved monument to Sir John Leigh and his little grandson Barnabas, who died about the same time in January, 1629, and were buried in the same grave. The figures of both are of painted alabaster ; the one of the grandson is of interest as an example of the juvenile costume of the period. The latter part of the quaint inscription is a singular medley of Christian paganism :

Innate in grave he tooke his grandchild heire,  
Whose soul did hast to make to him repaire,  
And so to heaven along as little page  
With him did poast, to wait upon his age.

The concluding part of the second volume deals with the domestic work of the West Medine. Carisbrooke Castle is nobly treated with thirteen plates, as well as many excellent text illustrations ; the letterpress gives a good summary of its history. One of the most interesting domestic buildings in the Isle of Wight is Chale Manor House, for the walls of the most ancient portion remain practically the same as when erected in the sixteenth century by John de Langford, the well-known constable of Carisbrooke Castle and warden of the island, *temp. Edward III.* To the west of the house is a fine buttressed barn of fifteenth to sixteenth century, well deserving of notice. One of its original principals still remains, the anglette ; others have given place to modern timbers. Cowes Castle, the manor-houses of Mottistone and Sheat, and various details at Newport are described and illustrated after a graphic and at the same time careful fashion. The manor-house of Swainston, though rebuilt in the main during last century, has still attached to it part of the early dwelling and chapel which were remodelled by Edward I. on his acquisition of the manor. Another interesting section is that wherein the picturesquely-situated manor-house of Wolverton is described. The present house was erected by Sir John Dingley in the time of James I.

In order to retain a clearness of description in the pages accompanying the plates, the technical information and quotations from documents are placed, as much as possible, in the form of notes at the end of the two



THE BARN: CHALE MANOR.



WOLVERTON MANOR HOUSE.

volumes. These notes are of considerable value, and give proof of much conscientious research. This exceptionally fine work is the result of no occasional visits to the places and buildings described, for Mr. Percy Stone has been intimately associated with the Island for upwards of twenty years, during which time he has taken a keen interest in all that concerns its history and topography. He claims to have produced a "reliable publication," and to that claim we respond with a hearty "aye."



## British and Roman Roads in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

By the REV. E. MAULE COLE, M.A., F.G.S.

**E**T was observed in the first paper on the "Entrenchments on the Yorkshire Wolds"/\* that any inquiry would be incomplete without a reference to known ancient roads, and the principal points at which they aimed; and, also, that the direction of the Roman road from York to the coast, mentioned in the first *iter* of Antonine, has never yet been clearly established, so that the sites of the stations mentioned on it, Derventio, Delgovitia, and Prætorium, are still a matter of conjecture, though undoubtedly in the East Riding.

In the present paper the writer proposes to deal with this subject.

Wright, in his *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, makes this remark: "The Anglo-Saxons adopted the Roman roads, and called them streets."

Accepting this statement as fairly correct, we get at once certain lines of roads which, though they present scarcely any trace of Roman workmanship, were probably constructed, or utilized, by the Romans. As there are not many of them in the East Riding, we shall be able to examine them in detail.

1. The most obvious, if not the most important, is the road from York to Bridlington

\* See *Antiquary*, Sept., 1890.

ton *via* Stamford Bridge and Sledmere. This road from Stamford Bridge to Fridaythorpe is known as Garrowby Street, and from Sledmere to Rudstone as the High Street. In both portions it is found raised above the ordinary level in places, and in both portions it cuts through and obliterates ancient British entrenchments.

2. There is another ancient road from York to Bridlington coincident with the former to within half a mile of Fridaythorpe, where it diverges to the right, and, passing by the monument erected to the late Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., is continued by Cottam and Kilham to Bridlington. This is known as the Wold Gate, or the York Road. Its antiquity is proved by the fact that it forms a boundary for all parishes on the way between York and Bridlington. This, with the authority of Phillips, I take to be a British road. The Romans chose another route (1, as above), somewhat parallel, at a higher elevation.

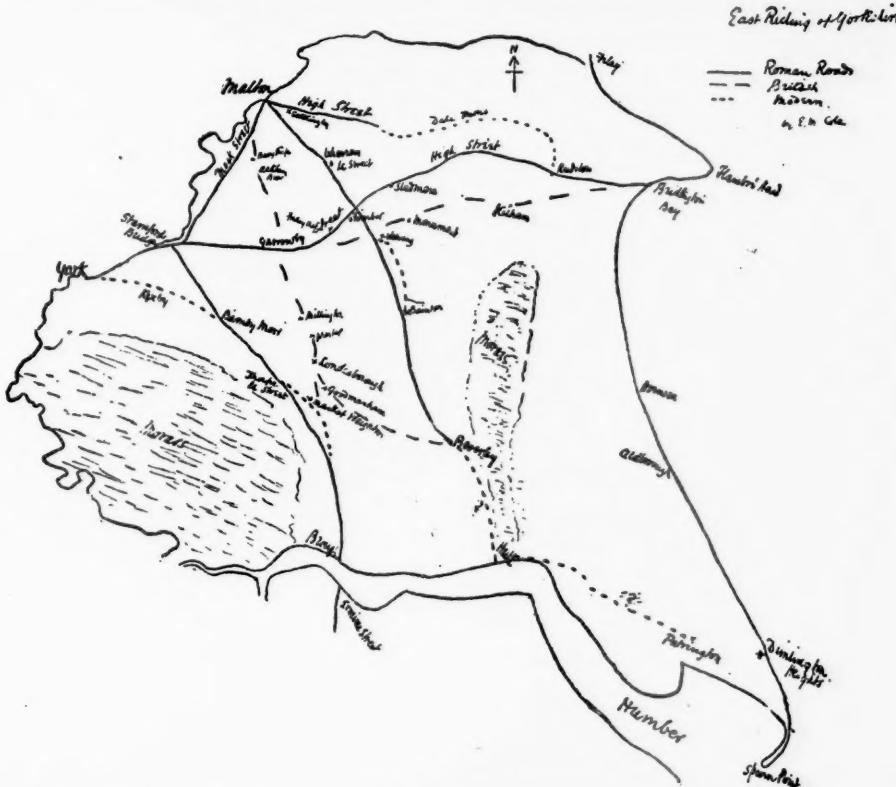
But why did they require one at all to Bridlington? Here we must refer to Ptolemy, whose remarks on the east coast of Yorkshire have been variously interpreted, and whose accuracy has been much impugned; but after the wonderfully approximate position which he is proved to have laid down for the Central African lakes and the sources of the Nile, we are surely justified in sticking to the old geographer. His latitudes and longitudes are not such as modern science lays down, but the *relative* positions of places in East Yorkshire, are not, in my belief, far out. Phillips says in his *Yorkshire* (p. 232), "This coast is only at all like the truth in the southern part." But it is just with this southern part, the East Riding, that I propose to deal.

Ptolemy mentions first the mouth of the Humber, which he calls Abus, probably the old Celtic word "Aber," which we find in Aberdeen, etc. Then, at a very short distance of eleven miles, we find Oceli Promontorium. This is merely a Latin translation from the Greek of Ptolemy, and, with our ideas of a promontory, it is misleading. Ocelum (not Ocellum, as it is frequently written in modern works), is a reproduction in Greek of the Celtic "Ochell" = a height, as shown in the hills north of the Forth, in

Scotland, called the Ochills. The word in the original translated "promontorium" means the same. It is simply a reduplication. It does not imply land stretching out to sea, as we mean by a promontory, but simply "high land," as in the word *acropolis* at Athens.

From an ignorance of these facts, two mistakes have been made. In the first place,

from personal observation, I venture to submit an alternative, which, as far as I know, has not as yet been brought forward. The cliffs of boulder clay at Dimlington, some ten miles north of the mouth of the Humber, are exceptionally high (146 feet), higher at present than Flamborough Head itself, and they were formerly higher still; that is to say, they slope inland, and are being reduced



Kilnsea, with its spur of lowland stretching to Spurn Point, at the mouth of the Humber, has been identified with the Ocelum of Ptolemy, by Camden, quite erroneously; and, secondly, the promontory of Flamborough Head has been selected by Mr. Walker, of Malton, as fulfilling the conditions, with claims somewhat better, but inconsistent with the geography of Ptolemy.

After a careful consideration of the coast

in height as they recede, owing to land-springs on the sides and the attacks of the sea at the base. These cliffs, which extended much further seaward in former times, and were, consequently, higher still than now, may justly be regarded as the "high land" seen by Ptolemy, and marked in his map as Ocelum Promontorium, especially as they occupy the identical site. (See Ptolemy's map.)

Some twenty-five miles north of Ocelum is

placed the Gabrantuicum Sinus, or the "Well-havened bay." This very fairly corresponds with what is now known as Bridlington Bay, and anyone who has seen a fleet of coasting vessels, and even steamers, riding out a gale under the shelter of Flamborough Head, will say that the epithet is well applied. If this conclusion be correct, as seems almost indisputable, Flamborough cannot be the Ocelum of Ptolemy any more than Spurn. Further, the Romans would hardly have found a "well-havened" bay, convenient for access to York, without using it. Hence the necessity of a road to it. Whether the long-lost Praetorium is to be placed here is another question, but I am more and more inclined to think, with my friend Mr. J. R. Mortimer, that it is. It is hardly likely that an important landing-place should be without a station; yet there is no name suggested for one in Antonine's *Itinerary*, except it be Praetorium. Another great argument in its favour is, that the distance from York corresponds *exactly* with the *iter*, which is not the case with Brough, or Patrington, or any other place hitherto suggested. It is not reasonable to expect to find any modern traces of the station, for the coast since Roman times has been so enormously eroded, that the site of it must be nearly two miles out at sea.

If the foregoing conclusions are accepted, it follows that Derventio must be placed at Stamford Bridge (as generally believed), and that Delgovitia must have been in the neighbourhood of Fimber, where two Roman roads cross.

3. The road which next claims attention is the one from York to Brough. This has been erroneously depicted as passing *via* Kexby to Barmby Moor.\* There is not the slightest proof of it; on the contrary, the only certain remains of Roman work in the East Riding lie between Barmby Moor and Stamford Bridge, showing conclusively that the road crossed the Derwent at the latter place.

From a careful examination of this ridge last year, we found that it was raised about 2 feet to 3 feet in the centre, and was 16 feet broad. A section on Barmby Moor showed that it was constructed of a kind of cement, 1 foot thick, and had been paved on the top

\* See note *ad fin.*

with cobbles. Near High Catton these cobbles may be traced on the surface, field after field, though greatly disturbed by the plough. From Barmby to Thorpe-le-Street the line is the same as the modern road; but at Thorpe-le-Street the modern road is continued to Market Weighton, whereas the Roman road leaves Market Weighton about a mile on the left, and, passing through the woods at Houghton, rejoins the modern road to Brough somewhere near South Newbald.

4. Another Roman road, known as Mook Street, led from Stamford Bridge, *via* Gally Gap, to Malton, where there are the remains of an important camp on the north side of the Derwent. There was a smaller camp on the south side, in Norton.

5. From the latter a fourth Roman road led to Settrington. It may still be traced across the fields, making in a straight line for Settrington Brow, where it is continued for some miles under the name of the High Street. It is not clear where it ended. It may have passed, like the modern road, through the Dale towns, as they are called, to Bridlington, and so have been the direct line of communication between the coast and the camps at Malton.

6. A fifth Roman road led from Malton by Wharram-le-Street to Fimber and Beverley. This road may also be traced across the fields for several miles from Wetwang to Bainton. The modern road lies much to the left.

7. We come now to a road about which there is much difference of opinion. It is a track leading from Malton by Burythorpe to Acklam Brow, thence along the wold tops to Millington. The stream there is crossed by a flint pavement. Thence it is supposed to go by Warter to Londesborough, though there is nothing to show for it worth speaking of. At Londesborough, in the park, there is some masonry, of uncertain date, across what was once a marshy place, now a small lake. Further on, between Market Weighton and Goodmanham, there is a lane, called Humber Street, near which many remains of Roman pottery were found in constructing the Driffield and Market Weighton Railway recently,\* and, by the side of it, a field,

\* See *Proceedings of Yorkshire Geological Society* for 1889.

which bears the name of "The Romans." At various places on this route, viz., at Millington, Warter, Londesborough, Goodmanham, and Market Weighton, different authors have sought to establish the site of Delgovitia. But as only one can be right, if any, we must leave their supporters to fight it out, especially as none are agreed as to the site of the ultimate goal, *Prætorium*.

The first Ordnance map marks this line "Supposed Roman Road," but it is doubtful if the second will.

As one who has studied the question carefully, and knows every inch of the ground, I venture to suggest that the portion between Acklam Brow and Goodmanham is an ancient British track along the crest of the wolds overlooking the plain of York, and that another track led from Goodmanham to Beverley, the old capital of the *Parisi*. The Romans most probably utilized the track, just as the Saxons and Danes and their successors utilized the Roman roads; but I cannot think that at any time the road was so important as to be mentioned by Antonine as one with stations on it.

To return to the position from which we started, on the "Enquiry into the Entrenchments on the Yorkshire Wolds," it is pretty evident that those writers were mistaken who confused the entrenchments with the roads, and, next, that in every case, as far as can be ascertained, the entrenchments are quite independent of, and older than, the Roman roads, and that, therefore, they must have been the work of the ancient Britons.

NOTE.—In two works recently published by the S.P.C.K., *Celtic Britain*, by Professor Rhys, and *Roman Britain*, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, there is an almost identical map, in which Derventio is shown as at Kexby, and Delgovitia at Market Weighton.

It is certain that Derventio was not at Kexby, but at Stamford Bridge. Professor Rhys is silent as regards *Prætorium*, but the Rev. H. M. Scarth, evidently with no knowledge of the country, places *Prætorium* at Filey, and makes a good road go to it, somehow or other, from Market Weighton. This is purely imaginary, and I feel bound to protest against it.

## Prelates of the Black Friars of England.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from p. 73, vol. xxvi.)

### BISHOPS.

F. HUGH. *Bishop* of St. Asaph: royal assent given to his election, 11 Apr., 1234: consecrated, 17 June, 1235, at Reading, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Bath, Sarum, Ely, and Hereford. Ceased before 1242.

F. THOMAS. *Bishop* of Abo, in Finland, then part of Sweden. Died, about 1248, in his diocese, at Wisby, in the Island of Gothland, where his fellow-countrymen established a convent.

F. ANIAN DE SCHONAW. A native of Holland; joined the Dominican Order in England. Commonly called Y Brawd Du o Nanneu, or the Black Friar of Nanneu. *Prior* of Rhyddlan, till 1268. *Bishop* of St. Asaph's: royal assent to his election, 24 Sept., 1268: consecrated, 21 Oct. at St. Mary's, Southwark, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Exeter (and others). Died, 5 Feb., 1292-3.

F. JOHN DE EGGLESCLIFFE. Supposed to have taken his name from the township of Egglecliffe, co. Durham. Belonged to the Convent of London. Resided at the Papal Court, after 1309, as *Penitentiary* of the Pope, being mentioned as such, 28 May, 1318, when Edward II. recommended him to John XXII. for the vacant Archbishopric of Glasgow. Was never Bishop of Bethlehem, as often stated; in 1318, a French Dominican, F. Wulfran de Jac d'Abbeville, held that titular see. *Bishop* of Down and Connor: provided, 17 July, 1318, by that Pope. Consecrated at Avignon. Translated to Llandaff, 20 June, 1323, by John XXII.: arrived in his diocese, 9 June, 1324: temporalities restored, 13 Aug. following. Died at Bishton or Bishopstown, then called Llancadwallador, 2 Jan., 1346-7: buried at the Black Friars of Cardiff.

F. RICHARD, an Englishman, entered upon an apostolical mission in the Levant, and along the borders of the Black Sea. Was

sent, in 1332, to the Papal Court, bearing the submission of some petty kings, tributaries of the Tartars, to the Roman Church. Appointed *Bishop* of Cherson by John XXII., 1 Aug., 1333, and consecrated at Avignon : returned to Chersonesus, and is supposed to have received the palm of martyrdom.

F. THOMAS DE LISLE, S.T.P. Of the eminent family of Lisle : armorial bearings, a chevron between three trefoils slipped. Educated and graduated as D.D. at Cambridge. Ordained priest, 18 Dec., 1322, by the Suffragan Bishop of Corbavia, in the Chapel of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, near Winchester. *Prior* of Winchester, in 1340 and 1345. *Bishop* of Ely : provided by Clement VI., who consecrated him, 24 July, 1345, at Avignon : made his profession of obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 9 Sept. : the temporalities restored, 10 Sept. : enthroned, 27 Nov. following. Fell into great dissension with Edward III., and 19 Nov., 1356, fled to Bruges, thence in appeal to the Holy See. At Avignon for about four years, and there died, 23 June, 1361 : buried at the Dominican Nunnery of St. Praxedis near that city.

F. THOMAS WALEYS, D.D. Probably the learned writer and eloquent preacher, who taught at Oxford, and 27 Dec., 1331, at Avignon, in the presence of cardinals and bishops vindicated the orthodox faith of the Beatic Vision after death. Had papal licence to be consecrated by any Catholic bishop in St. Mary's, Southwark, 26 July, 1353. As *Bishop* of Lycostomium and a suffragan, assisted, 2 Jan., 1361-2, at St. Mary's, Southwark, in consecrating Adam Houghton for the see of St. David's.

F. THOMAS RINGSTEAD, S.T.D. Born at Huntingdon, of honourable parents, who were buried in the Augustinian church there. *Penitentiary* of the Pope, appointed by Innocent VI. *Bishop* of Bangor : provided, 21 Aug., 1357, by the same Pope : consecrated at Avignon : received the spiritualities, 15 Nov. Will dated, 3 Dec., 1365 ; proved, 9 Feb., 1365-6. Died, 8 Jan., at the Black Friars of Shrewsbury : buried with the Black Friars in London.

F. GERVASE DE CASTRO, S.T.M. *Bishop* of Bangor : provided, 11 Dec., 1366, by Urban V. : consecrated at Avignon : re-

ceived the spiritualities, 16 Feb., 1366-7 : made his profession of obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 6 Nov. following, at Lambeth : temporalities restored, 1 Dec., 1367. Died, 24 Sept., 1370, in the hospice of the Black Friars of Bangor : buried in their choir. Will made on the day of his death : proved, 30 Oct.

F. JOHN GILBERT. Belonged to the Convent of Guildford. *Bishop* of Bangor : provided, 17 Mar., 1371-2, by Gregory XI. : consecrated at Avignon : received the spiritualities, 16 July, 1372 : made his profession of obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 16 Nov. following. Translated to Hereford, 12 Sept., 1375, by Gregory XI. : the temporalities restored, 4 Dec., and the spiritualities, 6 Dec. Made Lord High Treasurer of England, 24 Oct., 1386 : one of the 13 lords appointed by Parliament to govern the kingdom during the minority of Richard II. Translated to St. David's, 5 May, 1389, by Urban VI. : temporalities restored, 12 July : made his profession of obedience, 15 July, to the Pope, as his See enjoyed archiepiscopal powers. Died, 28 July, 1397, at the London house of the Bishop of Salisbury : buried in the church of the London Black Friars. Will proved, 11 Aug. following.

F. WILLIAM ANDREW, S. Th. Mag. Of the Convent of Guildford : and *Prior* there. *Bishop* of Achonry : provided, in 1374, by Gregory XI. : temporalities restored, 1 Aug. Whilst at Rome, in 1380, translated to Meath, by Urban VI., and in the same year was suffragan of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Died, 28 Sept., 1385.

F. WILLIAM DE BOTTLESHAM, D.D. Cantab. Of the Convent of Cambridge. *Bishop* of Pavada : consecrated at Rome. Afterwards styled Episcopus Nannatensis or Navatensis (Nataensis, when, 21 May, 1382, he sat in the Provincial Synod at the Black Friars' house, London, against Wycliff). Whilst *Bishop* of Bethlehem, translated to Llandaff, in 1386, by Urban VI. : temporalities restored, 21 Aug. Translated to Rochester, 27 Aug., 1389, by the same Pope : made his profession of obedience to the Archbishop, 14 Dec., and the same day received the spiritualities and temporalities from him ; then doing fealty to the king, had the temporalities, 12 Feb., 1389-90.

from the crown. Will made, 16 Feb., 1399-1400; proved, 23 May, 1402. Died, Feb., 1399-1400: buried with the Black Friars of London.

F. THOMAS RUSHOOK. *Prior* of Hereford, in 1352, 1354. *Provincial Prior*: elected about 1373; deposed in the G. Chapter, June, 1378, at Carcassone, but on appeal to Urban VI., restored, 25 Aug., 1379. *Confessor* of Richard II. from 1377 to 1388: presented to the Archdeaconry of St. Asaph, 9 June, 1382. *Bishop* of Llandaff: provided, 16 Jan., 1382-3, by Urban VI.: temporalities restored, 2 Apr., 1383: made his profession of obedience to the Archbishop, 10 Apr., at Offord: consecrated in the Church of the Black Friars of London, 3 May, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Exeter, and Ely. Translated to Chichester, 16 Oct., 1385, by the same Pope: temporalities committed to him, 6 Dec.; fully restored, 26 Mar., 1386. Impeached by Parliament for high treason, 3 Feb., 1387-8; deprived of his See, and banished to Cork, in Ireland. Translated to the See of Triburna (Kilmore) in 1389, by Urban VI. His pension of £40 a year, granted, 10 Mar., 1389-90, paid him for the last time, 25 Jan., 1392-3. Buried in the church of Seale, Kent.

F. ALEXANDER BACHE, S.T.D. Belonged to the Convent of Hereford. Chaplain to John Hastings, second Earl of Pembroke. *Confessor* of Richard II. from 1388 to 1394. *Bishop* of St. Asaph: provided, 28 Feb., 1389-90, by Boniface IX.: took the oath of fealty, 3 Apr., 1390: received the spiritualities, 6 Apr.: the temporalities restored, 28 Apr.: consecrated, 8 May, at Westminster, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, etc. Will dated, 13 Aug., 1394, at Clatford: proved, 15 Sept. Died before the end of Aug.: buried in the Black Friars' Church at Hereford.

F. JOHN SPROTON. *Bishop* of Sodor: provided, 27 Sept., 1392, by Boniface IX. Died before 1410.

F. ROBERT READE. *Bishop* of Waterford and Lismore: provided, 9 Sept., 1394, by Boniface IX. Translated to Carlisle, by papal provision: temporalities restored, 30 Mar., 1396. Translated to Chichester, 5 Oct., 1396, by the same Pope: tempor-

alities restored, 6 Mar., 1396-7: made his profession of obedience to the Archbishop, 12 Mar., in the Cathedral of Canterbury. Will dated, 10 Aug., 1414; proved, 6 July, 1415. Died early in June, 1415; buried at Chichester.

F. JOHN BURGHILL. Companion of the King's Confessor from 1381 to Aug., 1394. *Confessor* of Richard II., from the latter date till the King's deposition, 29 Sept., 1399. *Bishop* of Llandaff: provided, 12 Apr., 1396, by Boniface IX. Custody of the temporalities from the time of the last Bishop granted to him, 31 May; temporalities restored, 15 June. Translated to Coventry and Lichfield, installed, 8 Sept., 1398, in the presence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin, and many Bishops and nobles: temporalities restored, 16 Sept. Died about 20 May, 1414: will proved, on the 27th. Buried in the Lady Chapel of Lichfield Cathedral, under a gravestone, which bore his effigy in brass.

F. JOHN DEPING, S.T.M. Preacher at the royal court. *Prior* of London for some time between 1383 and the spring of 1396. *Bishop* of Waterford and Lismore: provided, 11 July, 1397, by Boniface IX. Temporalities restored, 14 Oct. Died, 4 Feb., 1398-9.

F. WILLIAM BELETS. Appointed *Episcopus Soltanensis*, 5 Feb., 1402-3, by Boniface IX. Was, no doubt, William Bellers, "Soltaniensis," suffragan of Canterbury, who assisted, 28 June, 1411, at the consecration of Robert Lancaster to the See of St. Asaph, and was still living in Nov., 1418.

F. GUNDISALVUS DE CURIOLA, an Englishman. *Bishop* of Augerium (in Numidia). Provided, 22 Dec., 1434, by Eugenius IV. Probably a suffragan of one of the bishops.

F. THOMAS CHERITON. *Bishop* of Bangor: provided, 5 Mar., 1435-6, by Eugenius IV.: received the spiritualities, 16 Nov., 1436: licence for consecration, 24 Nov.: consecrated at London, 25 Nov., by the Bishop of Winchester, etc.: temporalities restored, 27 Nov. Made his profession of obedience to the Archbishop, 6 Feb., 1436-7. Died on or just before 23 Dec., 1447.

F. JAMES BLAKEDON, S. Th. Mag. and D.D. Born at Blagden, co. Somerset. *Bishop* of Achonry: provided, 15 Oct., 1442,

by Eugenius IV. Became suffragan of the Bishop of Worcester, 24 Nov., 1443; of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, from 1443 to 1451; of the Bishop of Sarum, from 1443 to 1449; Master of St. Catharine's Hospital, at Bedminster, Bristol. Translated to Bangor, 7 Feb., 1452-3, by Nicholas V.: temporalities restored, 26 Mar., 1453: made his profession of obedience, 12 Apr. Died, 24 Oct., 1464.

F. RICHARD WOLSEY. *Bishop* of Down and Connor: provided, 21 June, 1451, by Nicholas V.: consecrated probably at Rome. A suffragan of Worcester. Died about the end of 1452, his successor being appointed, 10 Jan., 1453-4. Buried in the choir of the Black Friars of Worcester.

F. JOHN HUNDEN, D.D. *Prior* of King's Langley till 1458. *Bishop* of Llandaff: provided, 19 June, 1458, by Calixtus III.: temporalities restored, 25 Aug. Resigned, in 1476, before May; still living, in Jan., 1479-80.

F. JOHN PAYN, S.T.D. Oxon. English, probably of Norfolk. Educated at Oxford, and professor there. *Provincial Prior*, elected in 1473 and continued for ten years. *Bishop* of Meath: provided, 17 Mar., 1482-3, by Sixtus IV.: custody of temporalities, granted, 15 Feb., 1482-3, and confirmed, 16 July following: enthroned, 5 Aug., in St. Patrick's Church, Trim. Died, 6 May, 1506; buried in the Dominican Convent, Dublin.

F. RICHARD WYCHERLEY. Born at Tonneworth (Tanworth, co. Warwick): professed with the Black Friars of Warwick. *Bishop* of Olena, in Mauritania. In preparation for the episcopacy, was laureated as D.D., 7 June, 1481, at Rome, by Pope Sixtus IV. himself, and was consecrated on the 18th. On this latter day, was admitted to his degree in the Order, by the Master-General, F. Salvo Casetta de Panormo, who styled him "Magister Riccardus Wycherley, conventus Warwici," and on the 20th granted him as "Episcopus Moren" the suffrages and graces of the Order. Acted as suffragan to the Bishop of Hereford in 1481; to the Bishops of Worcester from 1482 till his decease. Held the parish church of Salwarp from 14 Oct., 1486 to 1502, and the rectory of Powick from 5 Dec., 1493 to 1501, Will dated, 8 Sept., 1502; proved, 26 Sept.

following. Died in the Convent of the Black Friars of Worcester; buried in their choir, opposite the tomb of Bishop Wolsey. By many writers, is erroneously made into a Bishop of Ossory.

F. GEORGE DE ATHEQUA, D.D., a Spaniard, of the Convent of Calahorra. As chaplain, accompanied the Princess Catharine of Aragon, in Oct., 1501, into England, and continued in her household after she became Queen. *Bishop* of Llandaff: provided, 11 Feb., 1516-17, by Leo X.: consecrated, 8 Mar., at the Blackfriars, London, by the Bishop of Hereford, assisted by the Suffragan Bishops of Gallipoli and Castoriensis: temporalities restored, 23 Apr., 1517. Resigned in Feb., 1536-7.

F. WILLIAM AGIETON. In 1520, was made *Episcopus Danensis*, 13 June, and suffragan of the Bishop of Winchester, 12 Sept., by Leo X.

F. JOHN HOWDEN. Studied at Oxford, and in 1510 graduated as D.D. *Prior* of Oxford in 1510, 1515, and of London in 1518, 1523. *Bishop* of Sodor: provided, 18 June, 1523, by Adrian VI.: ceased before the end of 1529.

F. JOHN HILSEY, of the family of Hilsey or Hildesley, of Benham, co. Berks: studied at Oxford, and in 1527 supplicated for his degree. *Prior* of Bristol in 1532, 1533. *Provincial Prior*: appointed in 1534 by Henry VIII.; resigned about the end of 1536. Commissioned, with others, 13 Apr., 1534, to reduce the Mendicant Orders to the royal supremacy. Appointed Master-General of the Order in England, and *Prior* of London about Oct., 1534, by the King. *Bishop* of Rochester by royal nomination: consecrated, 26 Sept., 1535, at Winchester, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Bishops of Winton and Sarum; temporalities restored 4 Oct.: continued for some time also Master-General, Provincial Prior, and Prior-in-commendam. Surrendered the house of the Black Friars of London, 12 Nov., 1538; but resided there till his death, between 1 Jan. and 24 Mar., 1538-9.

F. RICHARD INGWORTH. Graduated as B.D. in 1525, and had the Master-General's licence 4 Aug., 1526, to be promoted to S.T.M. *Prior* of King's Langley in 1533, 1537. Subscribed to the royal supremacy, 5

May, 1534. *Suffragan Bishop* of Dover: appointed, 8 Dec., 1537, by the King. Consecrated, 9 Dec., in the Chapel within the vestibule of St. Paul's, London, by the Bishops of London, Rochester, and St. Asaph. Had spiritual faculties as suffragan, 10 Dec., from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Appointed royal visitor of the houses of the Mendicant Friars, 11 Feb., 1537-8, and commissioned, 5 May, to sequestrate their seals and goods. Between July, 1538, and Apr., 1539, suppressed most of those houses, the rest falling by the hands of other visitors. Had a royal grant of the Priory of King's Langley for life; and 10 May, 1539, collated to the Church of Chiddington, co. Kent. Died Nov., 1544: will dated 2 Nov.: proved 18 Nov. following.

F. JOHN HODKIN. Studied at Cambridge, and in 1521 became S. Th. Mag. and D.D. Taught theology in his Convent of Sudbury. *Provincial Prior*: election confirmed 22 May, 1527, by the Master-General: deprived, early in 1534, by Henry VIII., who restored him, about the end of 1536, on his falling in with all the changes of the time: and with him the office of Provincial ceased. *Suffragan Bishop* of Bedford appointed, 3 Dec., 1537, by the King: consecrated along with Ingworth. Had the vicarage of Walden, co. Essex, 12 Feb., 1540-1; resigned it in 1544: instituted, 3 July, 1544, to the Rectory of Laindon with the Chapel of Basildon: and 26 Nov., 1548, had the Prebend of Harleston, in St. Paul's, London. Deprived in 1554, but repudiating his wife and expressing penitence for his marriage and his consecration by schismatical bishops, had a dispensation, 27 Mar., 1554, from Cardinal Pole, and was admitted, 2 Apr. to the Rectory of St. Peter's Cornhill. On Elizabeth's accession, conformed again, and regained his Prebend, but lost the Rectory. Died about June, 1560.

(To be continued.)



## Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 108, vol. xxvi.)

### EDINBURGHSHIRE.

#### ST. MARGARET'S WELL.

*Formerly at Restalrig, now in the Queen's Park.*

**H**IIS little hexagonal building is certainly the most beautiful and appropriate covering of any well now left in Scotland. It is to be regretted that the actual spring dedicated to the saint is lost to us by the march of modern events, but fortunately we are in possession of authentic descriptions and drawings of the structure as it stood over the original spring. It stood at the side of the ancient cross-road which led from Holyrood to Restalrig; on the top grew an elder tree, and in front of it stood a little thatched cottage, inhabited a great many years ago by a man who carried the waters of the well to Leith for sale.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, viii., 177.

#### ST. ANTHONY'S WELL.

To an incident which showed that the faith and belief in the healing virtues of the wells is still strong, the writer was but a few months ago an eye-witness. While walking in the Queen's Park about sunset, I casually passed St. Anthony's Well, and had my attention attracted by the number of people about it, all simply quenching their thirst, some possibly with a dim idea that they would reap some benefit from the draught. Standing a little apart, however, and evidently patiently waiting a favourable moment to present itself for their purpose, was a group of four. Feeling somewhat curious as to their intention, I quietly kept myself in the background, and by and by was rewarded. The crowd departed, and the group came forward, consisting of two old women, a younger woman of about thirty, and a pale, sickly-looking girl—a child of three or four years old. Producing cups from their pockets, the old women dipped them in the pool, filled them, and drank the contents. A full cup

was then presented to the younger woman, and another to the child. Then one of the old women produced a long linen bandage, dipped it in the water, wrung it, dipped it in again, and then wound it round the child's head, covering the eyes, the youngest woman, evidently the mother of the child, carefully observing the operation, and weeping gently all the time. The other old woman not engaged in this work was carefully filling a clear flat glass bottle with the water, evidently for future use. Then, after the principal operators had looked at each other with an earnest and half-solemn sort of look, the party wended its way carefully down the hill.

—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, viij., 164.

#### RATHO: BONAR'S WELL.

This is a well of simple structure, a little south from the village, on the road from Ratho to Dalmahoy. It is now filled up and unused. So far as I can learn, it was once very celebrated, but its history rests entirely, so far as I have been able to find, on local tradition now.—*Ibid.*, 184.

#### FIFESHIRE.

##### ST. ANDREW'S: HOLY WELL.

On the Ordnance map this well is simply marked "Holy Well," and I have been unable to find out to what saint it was dedicated, probably St. Regulus or St. Andrew. The well is a very curious one. The back or inner portion is the oldest. There is no special feature in it calling for description.—*Ibid.*, 182.

##### CUPAR FIFE: ST. MARY, OUR LADY.

When I was a boy there was a well at the bottom of the School or Castle Hill here on the north side—close to the Lady Burn, from which it was divided thus :

Lady Burn.		
Wall.		
Steps.	Plat.	Steps.
Road.	Covered Well.	Road.

School or Castle Hill on south side, St. Catherine's Convent, where Episcopal Chapel now is. We called it the "Little Wallie," but I think I have heard it styled "the" or "Our Lady's Well." We were glad to get out of school and rush down for a drink at it, for which there was a chained

cup. It was closed up in modern times either because sewerage got into it, or that it was dangerous at the side of the road; while there were no houses near it to require it for domestic use. We thought it grand water for drinking purposes—which a little sewerage, it has been said, rather improves the appearance. My immediate elder brother, when dying, poor chap! took a fancy for a drink of water from the "Little Wallie," and, a wee fellow, I rushed over with a pitcher to get it, I mind. It was winter, I recollect, for he wished to live to see the snowdrops again. The water of the little well failed, like all else by that time, when got, to afford him any gratification.

#### NEWBURGH: NINE WELLS.

The cross (*i.e.*, of Mac Duff) formed the girth or sanctuary for any of the clan Mac Duff, or any related to the chief within the ninth degree, who had been guilty of "suddand chandmulle," or unpremeditated slaughter. Any person entitled to this privilege, and requiring it, fled to the cross, and laid hold of one of the rings, when punishment was remitted on his washing nine times at the stone, and paying nine cows and a colpendach, or young cow. The washing was done at a spring still called the "Nine Wells," emitting a stream so copious as now to be employed in the operations of a bleach-field; and the oblation of the nine cows was made by fastening them to the cross's nine rings.

#### NEWBURGH: ABBOT'S WELL.

There is a well here called "The Abbot's Well."

#### FORFARSHIRE.

##### ST. WALLACH OR WOLOC WELL.

The well and bath were quite recently in fame for their healing qualities. The well, which is about 30 yards below the old kirkyard, is now dry, except in very rainy weather, in consequence of the drainage of the field above it. It was frequented by people with sore eyes, and everyone who went to it left a pin in a hole, which had been cut either by nature or art in a stone beside the well. Dr. Duguid says he has seen the hole full of pins at the end of May. It was not thus on the saint's day, January 29, but in May, that both the well and the bath were

frequented, in late times at least. The bath is a cavity in a rock 3 or 4 feet deep, and is supplied by a small spring coming out of the brae about 20 yards above the bath, and the water trickles over the east end of the cavity, falling down the rock some 4 feet into the river. It was famed for curing children who were not thriving; and Dr. Duguid says that when first he came to the parish hundreds of children were dip in it every year, a rag, an old shirt, or a bib from the child's body, being hung on a tree besides the bath or thrown into it. When the Deveron was in flood it got into the bath, and swept all the offerings down to the sea. Dr. Duguid adds that one person was this year (1874) brought to it from the seaside.

TRINITY GASK: HOLY TRINITY WELL.

A little south of the manse, of great renown in popish days for the performing of miraculous cures, fortifying against plague, witchcraft, and such other evils. The right of bleaching at this well is one of the privileges of the minister. Generally visited on Trinity Sunday.

GLENISLA: CORYVANNOCK WELL.

In days gone by, at an early hour of the morning of the first Sabbath in May, might be seen assembled crowds of fathers and mothers with rickety, sickly children. The waters of the well were believed to be, on that particular morning, infallibly medicinative to such youngsters. Scorbutic and scrofulous taint were expelled from the system; rectified all irregularities and disorders in the alimentary region; succoured weakness with strength, and covered wan and pallid faces with the bloom of health and beauty. The earlier in the morning the application, the more effective it proved; daybreak was considered the most favourable time. Trinkets, sometimes of considerable value, were left in the spring, as thank-offerings for such a Bethesda, and for the benefit derived from it. When and how the well lost its healing virtue, if it has lost it, we have not been able to learn, but the resort to it has ceased.—*Historic Scenes in Forfarshire*, W. Marshall, D.D., p. 297.

STRATHMARTIN: NINE MAIDENS' WELL.

On the south bank of the Dighty, opposite the churchyard, is the Nine Maidens' Well, a

name of which tradition has handed down an explanation too interesting to be passed over. A farmer in Pitumpton, blessed with nine lovely daughters, one day sent one of them to the well to fetch him a draught of water; she not returning, another was sent to learn the cause of delay, and to hasten the gratification of the farmer with the coveted draught. Neither of them returning, daughter after daughter was sent, till the whole nine had been despatched on the same errand. The astounded father at length followed them, and was horrified with the spectacle which met his eyes: his nine daughters lay dead at the well, and two large snakes were throwing their slimy folds around them. The reptiles, on seeing him, hissed loudly, and would have made him their prey also if he had not saved himself by flight. The whole neighbourhood assembled in a state of the utmost excitement, and a young man, the suitor of one of the sisters, boldly attacked the snakes, and wounded both. They left their victims, and, wriggling their way towards the hills, hotly pursued by the youth and his companions, were destroyed at Bulludeeon, near the base of the Sidlaws.—*Ibid.*, p. 54.

DRUMHEAD: NINE MAIDENS' WELL.

There is a well here called the "Nine Maidens' Well"—the nine virgin daughters to St. Donewalde under King Eugenius VIJ. in Scotland.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, viii., 203.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

STENTON: THE WELL OF THE HOLY ROOD.

Within 200 yards of the old church and village of Stenton, and close by the road leading thence to Dunbar, stands the Rood Well. The path from the old church to the well is paved with stone; this points to an extra amount of traffic to and from the well. It is a small circular building, 3 feet 10 inches internal diameter, and 5 feet 4 inches over, with a door facing north-west, 2 feet 1 inch wide; present height, 3 feet 7 inches; height from step, found by probing the ground, 5 feet 5 inches; thickness of the wall, 9 inches, with a conical roof of stone in five courses, finished with a flowered finial of fourteenth-century date on the top. The masonry is a very excellent piece of workmanship, and is in a state of excellent preser-

vation. The entrance-jambs are checked, and prepared to receive a door. Each course of the conical roof is slightly cambered, or rounded, externally, and starts with a small fillet, or drip. The neck moulding of the finial is cut into the shape of a rope, and the base of the finial immediately above is square, and set on the angle, in so far as regards the direction of the door; the upper part is then carried to the octagon by means of a splayed cone, and is gradually formed into an appropriate starting-point for the flowered portion by means of a receding splay fillet; the finial in the lower and more spreading portion consists of four leaves of the usual conventional treatment in this period of Gothic art. The upper part has been broken away. The stones are all carefully hewn and squared, and show more care in building than the masons of the time usually bestowed on works of far greater importance. The well has long been filled up, and enclosed by a stone wall, owing, as I was told, to a cow in the neighbouring field falling into it, and causing, as one can well understand, extraordinary difficulty in getting her out. The ground slopes from the entrance up towards the road, so that at the back of the well, next to the road, it is higher by about 3 feet 6 inches. When visited in August, 1882, the place was guarded by a luxuriant crop of nettles. It is kept carefully pointed, but is otherwise neglected. The *New Statistical Account* says that the well "is surmounted by the form of a cardinal's hat, and there is a legend that the tenure of Beil depends upon the keeping on of this hat."—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, pp. 167, 168.

## WHITEKIRK: ST. MARY'S WELL.

In times when more miracles were supposed to be wrought than at present, and pilgrimages more in vogue, it was said to be famous for the cure of barrenness. Drains and ditches, however, have not left the pilgrim a drop to drink.—*Ibid.*, 199.

(To be continued.)



## On Chronograms.

By JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

(Continued from the *Antiquary*, vol. xxvi., p. 115.)

## XI.



HE Abbey of Afflegen, in Flanders. A 4to. tract printed at Antwerp, pp. 8, has the following singular title-page:

Abbatiae Afflegeniae  
de corporali ab Marte afflictæ  
Lætitia Spiritalis

\*  
ob augmentum  
gregis Domini  
a devoto accende filio

\*  
amante Dei fratre  
Cælestino Gysbrechts

\*  
in Deo profitente  
prædicta in abbatia  
undecima Februarii.

Nota Lector, ad singulos hos astericos \* in titulo  
haberi singula Chronica ana-Caballina; id est, in  
quibus litteræ omnes græcè numerant, hoc modo:

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	o
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50
p	q	r	s	t	u	w	x	y	z	60	70	80	90
100	200	300	400	500	600								

The meaning may be thus closely rendered: "The spiritual joy of the afflicted Abbey of Afflegen concerning an officer from the war; with regard to the increase of the Lord's flock by the accession of a devoted son and lover of God, Brother Celestinus Gysbrechts, professing himself in the aforesaid Abbey on the 11th of February." The date of the year is not stated; it is, however, contained in the words of the title-page, though not in the usual form of a chronogram. Each letter represents a numeral, after the Greek method, according to the key. Each section thus marked \* makes the date 1675 when the numbers represented by the letters are added up. This mode of reckoning is known as a cabala. An engraving on the back of the title-page represents the circumstance narrated. A singular feature (though not one to be commended) is a single chronogram, in twenty-eight hexameter verses, containing 220 numeral letters = 1675. Next

follows a set of twenty-eight lines in Flemish, each being a chronogram of 1675. There are in all forty-four chronograms. This one

TERTIA LVX FEBRVO TER LVXIT, VIXQVE SECVNDA: } = 1675.  
ET CÆLESTINVs CÆLICA VOTA DABAT.

The title-page of a quarto tract of eighteen pages begins thus: "Applausus metricus, chrono-metro, ac metro-achrosticè congratulatorius," etc. (A congratulation by the Capucins at Bruges to Felix William Brenart on his appointment as seventeenth Bishop of Bruges and Chancellor of Flanders.) "A FRATRIBVS CAPUCINIS, QUI DE FAMILIA BRUGENSI reverenter exhibitus." Then follows the almost unique chronogrammatic imprint:

BRUGIS ME PRÆLO DABAT VAN PRÆT, SUB SCUTO AUSTRIACO.

i.e., *Van Praet gave me to the press at Bruges, under the Austrian protection.*

There is no date in figures; the chronograms make 1777. The sixteen pages which follow are replete with fanciful compositions in Latin verse wherein chronograms are conspicuous. One poem consists of fourteen lines, yet it makes but one chronogram (here called "chronicum simplex et unicum"); this is managed by avoiding the use of the higher numeral letters M and D, and using 108 numerals of the lesser denominations to make the date 1777. The next poem, consisting also of fourteen lines (here explained "singulus versus facit chronicum"), is less diffuse, for each line is a chronogram of 1777. The next two poems are of five lines, each line forming a direct and crossways compound acrostic on the name Felix, preceded by a "logograph" couplet, and followed by a chronogram distich. The next two are in a more simple acrostic form, followed by Leonine distichs. Then follow two other complex acrostics on the bishop's name and designation. Chronograms appear on every page to the number of thirty-three; indeed, the date 1777 is nowhere given in figures. The book concludes thus:

MUSA BREVI SUO VOTO CONCLUDIT.  
SUO PATRI, PASTORI, PRÆSULI DABANT  
BRUGIS MINORES CAPUCINI.

At Kevelaer, in the Duchy of Gelders, a commemorative jubilee was held in 1792 in VOL. XXVI.

hexameter and pentameter couplet alludes to the same circumstance, and gives the date February 11, 1675:

TERTIA LVX FEBRVO TER LVXIT, VIXQVE SECVNDA: } = 1675.  
ET CÆLESTINVs CÆLICA VOTA DABAT.

honour of the Virgin Mary. A tract, 8vo., pp. 16, was printed at Gelders, in which are preserved some poetry and 100 chronograms composed for the occasion. The title-page is chronogrammatic, as follows:

JUBILEUM VIRGINIS KEVELIENSIS } = 1792.  
VERSU DECLARATUR,  
JUGITER JUBILANS TRIUMPHATRIX } = 1792.  
RITÉ COLLAUDATUR,  
EXALTADE SUPRA SUPEROS, VERSUS, } = 1792.  
ET PRÆCONIUM DICATUR.  
DIXIT PSALTES :  
BEATUS POPULUS, QUI SCIT } = 1792.  
JUBILATIONEM.  
Psalm 88.

The words of the last chronogram are precisely those of Psalm lxxxviii. 16 of the Vulgate Version, and thus translated in Psalm lxxxix. 15 of the English Bible Version: "Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound." The chronograms are all in Latin. Two pages are filled with laudatory phrases in which words are used, as in the following examples, where almost every letter in the chronogram is a numeral:

JUVA LUX DILUCULUM. = 1792.  
VIVE LUX DILUCULUM. = 1792.

These are only remarkable because there are so few words in the Latin language composed entirely of numeral letters. The author's name is not mentioned. The tract is very rare, costly, and roughly printed.

"Chronicle of the German Monasteries of the Franciscan Order," by Vigilius Greiderer. Two volumes, folio; printed at Innspruck, 1777. Among much curious matter, there are a few chronograms. I find about twenty-four, but am inclined to think that the author, by using more diligence, might have found a much greater number in the numerous churches noticed; his earliest date is 1582.

The town of Carlsbad was damaged by a waterspout, thus recorded under a statue of St. John of Nepomuc there:

SPVERATO AB AFFLVX VNDARVM HIS  
LOCIS INGENTI NVBIFRAGIO. = 1746.

Q

The fortifications of the town of Luxembourg being dismantled in 1867, room was made for many local improvements. On the site of a former military work stands a water-tower with this inscription :

CIVIBVS SEMPER FLVENS HAEc VNDA PROFICIAT. = 1874.  
i.e., *May this water always flowing be advantageous to the citizens.*

Chronograms may be seen inscribed on other new buildings.

The town of Aix-la-Chapelle was destroyed by fire in 1688, and its prosperity was revived by means of its medicinal waters; this is commemorated in a book by Doctor Franciscus Blondel :

"Thermarum Aquisgranensium et Porcetanarum elucidatio," etc. = 1688.  
i.e., *An explanation of the warm waters of Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid.*

Some verses are addressed to the author by his friends, among which these chronograms appear :

NOVVs THERMALIS AQVÆ VsVs, VINDI-  
CATVs. = 1688.  
i.e., *The new use of the thermal water is vindicated.*

VVLCANVs, AQVISGRANVM PERDIT, NEP-  
TVNVs REPONIT. = 1688.  
i.e., *Vulcan destroys Aix-la-Chapelle, Neptune restores it.*

ALTERA MAII INCENDIO PERIIT, AQVÂ  
JVVANTE RESVRREXIT. = 1688.  
i.e., *It perished by fire on the second of May; it has again risen by help of water.*

VIVE DIV, LONGIS NOVE DOCTOR AQVENSIS  
IN ANNIS, TE DEVs AETERNA IN PROSPERITATE  
BEET. = 1688.  
i.e., *Live long, O new water-doctor, through many years, and may God bless thee in everlasting welfare!*

VIVITE FELICES COMITES TOT SÆCLA, QVOT HENOCH; } = 1652.  
VOSQVE CREATIORI IVNGITE, VT ANTE VETVs.

(It is recorded in Genesis that Enoch's days were 365 years.)

A nuptial ode with several poems: "In secundas nuptias . . . Melchioris Eccardi . . .

LVX IBAT SEXTA ET BIS DENA BIFRONTiS IANI } = 1593.  
EVA INTRAT SPONSi SPONSA SERENA TORVM.  
TRVX SAVLVs FIT PAVLVs: LVCe SEQVENTE  
EVCHARTVs SPONSVs MELCHIOR, EVVA TVVs. } = 1593.

i.e., *The twice-ten-and-sixth-day of the two-faced Janus (January) was passing when the fair spouse went to her husband's couch.—The cruel Saul became Paul, on the following day Melchior Euchard was made thy husband, O Eva.*

The destruction by fire of the Church of St. John at Gouda, in Holland, is thus marked in "Novum ac magnum theatrum urbicum Belgicæ," "à Joanne Blaen," a huge folio volume, printed about 1649 :

LVX BIS SENA FVIT, IANI HORÂ VESPERE  
NONÂ  
CVM SACRA IOANNI VVLCANO CORRVIT  
ÆDES. = 1552.  
i.e., *It was the 14th day of January, at 9 o'clock in the morning, when the building sacred to Saint John sank into the fire.*

Here the numeral D is not reckoned, according to the Flemish usage.

Two rare tracts, congratulations on the marriages of Counts of Nassau; the first on the marriage of Count Maurice Henry, and Ernestina his wife, on February 5, 1650. The verbose title-page begins "Jubilum nuptiale," etc. Printed at Cologne; pp. 15. There are handsome engravings of their armorial shields, Latin poems, and three chronograms. One is as follows :

MAVRITIVS ET ERNESTINA CONIVNX  
VIVANT NESTOREOS VTERQVE AD ANNOS. } = 1650.

The next tract is a congratulation on the marriage of Count Francis John Desideratus, and Joanna Claudia his wife, by the Jesuits at Siegen, in Nassau. The verbose title-page begins "Leo Sigeno-Nassovicus nuptialis," etc. Printed at Cologne; pp. 41. There is a fine engraving representing their armorial shields held by the Lion of Nassau, followed by Latin poems, odes, and chronograms. The nuptial date is not mentioned, except in the chronograms, from which the following, in hexameter and pentameter verse, is selected :

et Evæ Weinholdi . . . vota ab amicis nuncupata. Ad vii Kalend. Febr. Anno noviss. dicrum xciii supra clo Io." Printed at Breslau. Small 4to.; pp. 15. All in Latin, with one poem in Greek, which is followed by these two chronogram couplets :

The meaning is that St. Paul's day is January 25. In the Old Roman calendar, vii. Kal. Feb. corresponds to January 26, the day of the marriage. This fanciful indication of a date frequently appears in chronograms. The date on the title-page of the tract is equally fanciful; it means 1593.

"Musee gratulantes," a rare tract of fifteen pages, filled with Latin poems and verses,

POSTQVAM EXORTA DIES FEBRVI BIS SEXTA FVISSET  
INTRAT SPONSA PIOS ANNVL A HONESTA TOROS. } = 1596.

EN SÆVVVS FEBRVVS BIS SEX VIX LVXIT IN ALTI  
SCADÆO CONIVX ANNVL A PVLCHRA DATVR. } = 1596.

A very rare alliterative tract, printed at Cracow, has this title: "Tomus Tollendis tenebris traditus Thomas theologus thaumaturgus, templo tremenda trinitatis, transcurrente triumpho tanti tulelaris, tenore tulliano tractatus." The date 1724 is given thus:

TVNCQVE TOMVS TRISTIS, TOLLEBAT TVRBIDA  
TERRIS.

"Certamen catholicorum cum Calvinistis, continuo chartere C. conscriptum; concordiaque coelitus concessæ, christiana congratulatio. Adjecta sunt Anagrammata, Chronologica Acrostichides, de rebus variis. Martino Hamconio Frisio Authore." Louvain, 1612. Small 4to.; pp. 103. Such is the title of a very curious theological dispute, composed in Latin hexameter verses to the number of 1,300, and consisting of words all commencing with the letter C. The title-page commences so, and the dedication, in three pages, is alliterative on the same letter. At page 50 another section of the work begins, consisting of commemorative and laudatory poems, mixed plentifully with anagrams, acrostics, and chronograms. Fifty-eight of the latter are printed without distinguishing the date-letters from others in the sentence, and so that their particular meaning is not at once apparent. This is one of the fanciful conceits of the producer of the work, and there are many other features that may be so designated. There are altogether 178 chronograms of dates from 1583 to 1612.

"Carmelus Triumphans, seu sacra Panegyres sanctorum Carmelitarum ordine alphabeticæ compositæ, cum novâ et extraordinariâ

supposed to be uttered by the Muses and Apollo on the marriage of "the most learned Abraham Schadæus, of the University of Bautzen, and the most modest and chaste virgin, Anna Hertzogs," on February 12, 1596, composed by the scholars there. It concludes with ten chronogram couplets, giving the day, month, and year of the marriage. Here are two examples, in which she is called Annula—i.e., the little Anna:

methodo." By Hermannus à S. Barbara. Liége, 1688. It consists of a series of panegyrics on saints and renowned persons of the Carmelite Order, one for each letter of the alphabet, in which every word begins with the particular letter. All in Latin, and filling upwards of 370 pages. That of the letter Q, however, fills only half a page, with this marginal note: "Hæc litera non habet verba sufficientia, ad orationem formandam." It is dedicated to J. L. Eldern, Prince-Bishop of Liége, to whom nine chronograms of the year 1688 are addressed. The volume is a curious and rare one.

Joannes à Cruce is a name associated with one of the orders of mendicant friars known as the Barefooted Carmelites. A commemorative festival in honour of him, held at Cologne on July 26, is described in a rare tract, of which the title-page thus begins: "THEATRVM ORTHODOXI CVLTVs ET GLORIE, in Colle Quirinali conditum, In Monte Carmelo exaltatum," etc. Printed at Cologne; no date except the chronogram, which makes 1727. Small 4to.; pp. 40. The contents are curious, and chronograms abound throughout to the number of 183, all making 1727. The third part of the tract begins, TRIVMPHVS OPERE STATVARIO, PICTORIO LITERARIO DELINÉATVS, wherein are described the statues, pictures, and decorations put up for the occasion at the Carmelite Monastery, with inscriptions and chronograms filling fourteen consecutive pages. The subject comes to a conclusion by this chronogram at the end of the last page:

SATIS EST! CLAVDITVR THEATRVM, PER-  
PETVETVR GLORIA.

A portrait of him as a frontispiece is subscribed: "S. Joannes à Cruce Primus Carmelita Discalceatus."

A modern work is worth mentioning, because of its rarity, a very limited number of copies having been printed—"Recherches sur les Jeux d'Esprit les singularités et les bizarrières littéraires principalement en France, par A. Cane. Évereux 1867." 2 vols., 8vo. It treats of all kinds of literal and verbal curiosities—a very cyclopædia of these curious labours. Among them is a chapter on chronograms in vol. i., page 268.

A very singular book was seen by my friend Rev. Walter Begley at the royal library at Stuttgart. He hastily copied a few examples of chronograms, etc., for me. The title-page reads: "Sexta mundi ætas ab anno gratiæ Sive Incarnati verbi primo usque ad

currēns saeculum xvii. et ejusdem anni xxv. tam Ecclesiæ Catholice quam ipsius Chronologi in Sacerdotio jubilarem per selectiores sacrae Scripturae, Sanctorum patrum aliorumque asceticas et ethicas sententias pie et quotidiane meditationi tesserae loco utiliter servientes, serie chronographicâ breviter recensita. A. F.B.A.S. Sen & Jub," etc. Printed at Wurzburg; folio, pp. 62. The whole book is chronogrammatic except the title-page, which, contrary to the plan of books of this nature, does not contain a single chronogram. The number of chronograms is about 1,800, in the words and passages from *Imitatio Christi*, Augustine's *Meditations*, and others, but by far the greatest portion are in the words of St. Bernard's sermons; they represent the years reckoning from the birth of Christ to the year 1725. The chronogram preceding the "errata," in hexameter and pentameter verse, is very quaint:

QVI LEGIS: EMENDA QVÆ SVNT VITIOSA LIBELLO, = 1725.  
AVT PRONA VVLTV, LECTOR AMANDE FAVE. = 1725.

The book is a very rare one; we do not know of any other copy. Andrea de Solre, in the *Sancta Familia*, did something similar from the year 1 to 1690 (see *Chronograms*, page 439); but his chronograms are all Biblical, and different in form and treatment.

"Rhetorum collegii S. Adriani oppidi Gerardimontani in Flandria poesis anagrammatica sub Quintino Duretio Insulensi, Monasterii ejusdem S. Adriani Ordinis S. P. Benedicti presbytero religioso." Antwerp, 1751. 8vo., pp. 389. The volume contains a great number of Latin poems—some devotional, others addressed to persons of note, headed with their names, and all headed with a motto; all these headings are transposed by anagram into other words of laudatory or complimentary meaning. Appropriate chronograms, to the number of thirty-eight, in hexameter and pentameter verse, are occasionally introduced, of dates 1636 to 1650; some are earlier. The authors are scholars of the college at Grammont, whose work is put together by Quintinus Duretius, and approved by the abbot of the monastery of St. Adrian.

The next also emanates from the same college. A small volume bears this title: "MVSA PACIFICA ANNI CHRONOGRAPHICIS, VERSIBVSQVE POLITE CONCINNATA. RR. PP. Benedictinorum collegii S. Adriani, oppidi Gerardimontensis in Flandria studiosæ Juventutis operâ" Brussels, 1678, pp. 48. The work consists of short poems about peace, to which are annexed 173 chronograms of the date 1678. The exact peace is not mentioned; this was a time of war, and history records that peace was established between France and Holland by the treaty of Nymegen, in 1678.

A tract of twenty-three pages, folio, bears a very full title-page, commencing: "CENTUS SIVE APPLAUSUS ANAGRAMATICUS CONTEXTU CHRONO-BIBLICUS," etc. It is addressed to Dominicus Gentis on his inauguration as fifteenth bishop of Antwerp, in 1749, by the "holy quadriga" of the Order of "Mendicants." Printed at Antwerp by the official printer "in foro lactis sub signo Cancellorum Aureorum." On the back of the title-page the Cardinal-bishop's armorial shield is handsomely engraved, which, with his motto, is made the source

of much compliment and flattery. The subject is treated in Latin verse, interspersed with chronograms, anagrams, and acrostics all so fanciful and intricate as to defy all

attempts to describe them. There are sixty-five anagrams, and seventy-one chronograms, the last one is very singular; it stands on the last page thus:

VOX POPULI VOX DEI.	
DIXIT...QUIA FUISTIS...ISRAEL ABSQUE DOCTORE, ET ABSQUE LEGE PAX INGREDIENTI. 2 Paral., xv. 2, et seq.	= 1749
DOMINICUS GENTIS: (Anagramma)	
SIC GENTI OS MUNDI.	
CONSILIUM...VIR PERITUS...ERUDIVIT...SUAVIS ET SAPIENS...IN POPULO. Eccl. xxxvii.	= 1749
QUEM	
ERKLINIA GENUIT, JULIACUM NUTRIVIT, ORDO FOVIT;	= 1005
COLONIA COLUIT, UNIVERSITAS COMPROBAVIT;	= 1738
CASANATE EXTULIT, ROMA EXALTAVIT;	= 1425
MARIA THERESIA PROMOVIT,	= 1232
BENEDICTUS XIII. CONSECRAVIT:	= 2068
RUREMUNDA EXPECTAVIT,	= 826
ANTVERPIA SUScepIT;	= 1626
QUADRIGA EVEXIT.	= 112
	= 522
	<hr/> 10494
ATQUE HIS ITA VOVEBANT	17
P. P. DOMINICANI, FRANCISCANI AUGUSTINIANI, CARMELITAE:	2969
DIXI.	512
	<hr/> 3498

I have placed in the margin the amounts made by each line of the third chronogram (which is here called chronogramma sextuplex); they make a total of 10,494, this sum, divided by six, gives the date 1749 six times repeated; in like manner the fourth makes a total of 3,498, this sum, divided by two, gives the date 1749 twice repeated. The third chronogram is a sort of epitome of the bishop's career. The expression "quadriga evexit" seems to mean the four religious orders named in the last line but one. The tract is both curious and rare.

A little pamphlet, pp. 48, size 5 x 3 inches, bears this title: "Andreae Streithageni Julio-Merten-havssensis chronodistichorum libellus. Coloniae Agrippinae apud Ioannem Kinchium, Sub Monocerote anno MDCXXII." It consists of chronograms composed in Latin, hexameter, and pentameter couplets, marking intelligibly the dates of all sorts of people, and events connected with Germany and its history, such as Emperors of Germany, Kings of England and France, reformers, epidemic diseases, anabaptists, persons of renown, locusts in Poland, Council of Trent,

war with the Turks, Iconoclasts in Belgium, meretrices evicted from Rome by Pope Pius V., a ship and crew destroyed by gunpowder exploded by a beautiful virgin captured by the Turks, the victory of John of Austria at Lepanto, sieges and surrenders of towns, inundations, conflagrations, comets, earthquakes, etc. There are in all 135 chronograms, for which there is no space here. The only copy of this little rarity which I know of belongs to Rev. W. Begley.

A small tract of sixteen pages bears this title: "Emblemes présentées à son Excellence Le Comte de Lannoy administrateur de la ville et du Comté de Namur, au jour de l'inauguration de sa Majesté impériale et catholique en son Comté de Namur." Printed at Namur; no date. On the back of the title-page—

DAMVS CÆSARI QVÆ SVNT CÆSARIS. = 1717.

The dedication to the Emperor Charles VI., as sovereign of Flanders, is entirely in

\* *I.e.*, *Chronicles*.—The dots [...] occasionally introduced are so in the chronogram, and indicate the omission of words; in other respects the quotations are selected from the Vulgate Version of the quoted passages.

chronogram, making the same date eight times repeated. There are twelve "emblems," and in all twenty-two chronograms of a complimentary character, also making the year 1717. The book concludes with this expression of attachment to the Emperor Charles VI.:

soCIETAS JESU PISSIMO CÆSARI  
PIE DEVOTA.

A tract of twenty pages, folio—"Ludus Emblematicus in scutum gentilium . . . Joannis Henrici comitis a Franckenberg," etc. A congratulation to him, when Archbishop of Mechlin, on his being made a cardinal. Printed at Ghent. The author's name is left blank, but in my copy it is inserted on page 4 in MS. as Klugman, presbyter, with these words in print: "Mechliniæ in palatio archiepiscopali carmen hoc recitabam 1 Nov., 1778," at the end of an address to His Eminence. The subject is treated in verse, in Latin, and Flemish on alternate pages. On the back of the title-page, the Cardinal's armorial shield appears, which is made the source of much

compliment and flattery to him; and on page 20 there are two chronograms of 1778 in Latin and Flemish.

St. Rumold, the patron of Malines (Mechlin). A festival was held there in honour of him in 1825, described in a rare book, pp. 104, "Verzameling der Merkweerdigste Jaerschriften," etc. The work emanates from the archiepiscopal seminary at Mechlin, and is an example of the recent use of chronograms on a public occasion. There are 257 in all, mostly in Latin, some in Flemish and French, and one in Greek. I cannot find a copy in the British Museum library.

A curious volume, 8vo. size, pp. 262, vividly depicts the political state of Cologne in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and the sedition which extended over a period of five years, ending in rebellion against the constituted rulers of that state and city in 1686. The story is told in Latin verse. The title-page is chronogrammatic, as follows:

QVINQVENNALIS SEDITIO ATQVE	} = 1686.
REBELLIS VBIORVM STATVS, etc.	
ABSQVE OMNI PASSIONE PROVT VERÈ	} = 1686.
EXTITIT POETICÆ DELINÉATVS.	
VRBI VBI E AGRIPPINÆ ET ORBI	} = 1686.
VNIVERSO AD CAVTELAM REPRÆSENTATVS.	
AVTHORE FRAN. XAVERIO TRIPS	} = 1690.
SACELLANO AVLICO COLONIENSIS	
BIBLIOTHECARIO ATQVE PASTORE	
SEPTIMONTANO IN HONNEF.	
etc., etc.	

(Printed at Leipzig) "Anno 1704."

The leading circumstances in the rebellion and its suppression, as told in the poetry, are in sections marked off by chronograms, which announce the events, and give their date; these are of considerable assistance in the perusal of the work. The author explains that the title "Seditio Quinquennalis" applies to the year 1686, although the series of events began earlier. It is narrated that great damage was done to the city, and that eventually two of the leaders were beheaded, and many other turbulent citizens were punished by flogging, proscription, banishment, etc. There are in all 158 chronograms of the years, 1685 the sedition, 1686 the

rebellion, and 1687 the punishments. The poetry of the first half of the volume relates to the rebellion, and that of the latter half entitled "elegies" describes the punishments. The following chronograms are characteristic, and convey a good moral for all communities inclined to redress by violence their grievances. The author (Franciscus Xaverius Trips) concludes his introduction, "Ad Lectorem," thus:

VALE ATQVE SI VIS VIVERE SEDITIOSO NE	} = 1681.
TE MISCEAS (sic).	
IVSTVS ET ACER SEDITIONIS VINDEX EST	} = 1686.
GLADIVS.	
QVOD BINI REBELLIVM ANTESIGNANI SVNT	} = 1686.
LVGENTES EXPERTI.	

QVORVM CAPITA INFIXA PALIS DANT  
PENAS SVI FVRORIS. = 1686.  
O VBIACR QVISQVIS ES AB EXEMPLIO ISTO  
FIAS PRVDENTIOR. = 1686.

At page 183, Nicolas Gulich, the leader, is beheaded under judgment of the holy assembly :

NICOLAVS GVLICH SVMPTA SACRÂ SYNAXI  
CAPITIS PCNA PLECTITVR. = 1686.

At page 185, Abraham Sax, a Scotchman and a leader, meets a similar fate :

ABRAHAM SAX BRITANNVS ENSE QVOQVE  
SED SATIS INFELICI FERITVR. = 1686.

It is related that the first cut of the executioner's sword penetrated only half through his neck :

"Dimidium colli tantum penetraverat ensis,  
Cætera pars humeri fixa gemebat humi.  
Horrida res visu, spectaculū lugubre, dignum  
Fletibus, exanimis sed sine morte reus."

At page 232, the proscribed ones are thus indicated :

VIGINTI DVORVM SOLENNIS ATQVE PER-  
PETVA AB VRBE PROSCRIPTIO. = 1686.

At page 242, the citizens are warned to take example :

EPILOGUS AUTHORIS BREVISQUE AD-  
MONITIO URBI UBLIE AB IPSO FACTA. = 1688.

At page 247, the author looks forward to peaceful times :

COLONIA AGRIPPINA IN PERPETUA QUIETE  
PERENNET, ET NUNQUAM A SEDITIOSA  
TURBETUR. = 1688.

QUOD INTIME ET FERVENTER OPTAT FRAN-  
XAVERIUS TRIPS COLONIENSIS AGRI-  
PINAS. = 1688.

In prospect of a monument to be erected on the site of a destroyed house, as a perpetual witness against the aforesaid Nicolas Gulich, the author composed an inscription, which is thus indicated :

COLVMNA NICOLAI GVLICH REBELLIS,  
ET EIUS EPIGRAPHE SIVE GENVINA IN-  
SCRIPTIO. = 1686.

Hic stetit illa domus, cuius fuit incola Gulich,  
Ille rebellantum ductor, origo, caput.  
Perfidus, impostor, legum corruptor, honoris  
Mancipium, intrusus Syndicus, ore canis.

And so on, concluding thus :

Quisquis ad infamem legis hæc malefacta columnam,  
Minge recessurus, si lacrymare nequis.

No wonder that the authorities declined to adopt the inscription.

At page 256 there is a short narrative of a civic rebellion at Cologne, in 1481, in consequence of the issue of a debased metal currency, and the enforced payment by the citizens of a pension to Charles, Duke of Burgundy; also of another rebellion in 1513. A copy of this curious work is in the British Museum library.

A folio-size pamphlet, pp. 58, has a long verbose title-page, commencing: "Arbor Genealogica illustrissimæ stirpis L. L. Baronum ab Hütten in Stolzenberg" (to commemorate the occasion when the most reverend Franciscus Christophorus, free Baron of Hütten, was elected bishop of Spires, and prince of the Holy Roman Empire, on November 14, 1743. He was consecrated on May 17, in the year thus expressed at the foot of the title-page:

GRATVLANTE ET APPLAVDENTE  
EX DEBITA GRATITVDINIS OBSERVANTIA } = 1744.  
SOCIETATE IESV SPIRENSI.

The pamphlet is full of laudatory odes in Latin, and pedigrees of the Hütten family, showing its antiquity, and the public positions held by many of its members. Chronograms are sprinkled in the pages to the total number of nineteen; this one is on page 47:

VOLENTE COELO ET CATHEDRALI CAPI-  
TVLO FRANCISCVS CHRISTOPHORVS LIBER  
BARO AB HVTEN IN STOLZENBERG PRÆSVL  
SPIRE ET PRINCEPS EST ELECTVS. = 1743.

The work emanates from the Jesuits at Spires. This bishop has been the subject of other applauses, in 1724 when he became also Bishop of Würzburg, more noticeable for their chronograms than the present one (see my book *Chronograms*, 1882, pp. 476, 478; and *Chronograms continued*, 1884, p. 286). He was born in 1706, and died in 1770. An engraved genealogical tree of his family commences from the date A.D. 930.

(To be continued.)



## Publications and Proceedings of Archaeological Societies.

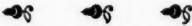
### PUBLICATIONS.

The quarterly issue for October of the JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND is a good and full number. Among the best articles are "Prehistoric Stone Monuments of Brittany," by Rev. Dr. Healy, and "On Jet Beads found in Ireland," by Mr. W. Frazer, who also contributes an interesting illustrated note "On a Wooden Vessel obtained from a Bog near Newry."—Mr. Romilly Allen writes on the antiquities of Co. Kerry, which were visited in August by the Royal Society of Antiquaries for Ireland, in conjunction with the Cambrian Association, and discusses at considerable length the Ogam-stones and other inscriptions in a copiously-illustrated article. Colonel Vigors continues his "Extracts from the Books of the Old Corporation of Ross," while the miscellanea and notices of books fully come up to the usual high standard of the society's record.

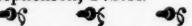


TRANSACTIONS OF THE ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, vol. iii., part 2, is a notable number, full of value and interest. The first paper is one by Dr. Wickham Legge, on "The Black Scarf of Modern Church Dignitaries and the Gray Almuce of Medieval Canons." The writer's learning is here employed to justify the recent use of the canons of St. Paul's in reverting to the wearing of a black silk scarf of many folds instead of the thin black stole of modern date. The article is illustrated by several plates and text-illustrations showing the use of the almuce and scarf.—Dr. Legge has a second paper, on "A Comparative Study of the Time in the Christian Liturgy at which the Elements are prepared and set on the Holy Table." This article thoroughly establishes the soundness of the recent judgment in this particular of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Lincoln case. Its interest is enhanced by a plate representing the Mass of St. Gregory, from a painting of 1501, and also by another of much value, taken from the frontispiece of the Auxerre Missal (1738), representing the elaborate *Ritus deferendi Oblata*.—Mr. J. R. Dore contributes four good pages "On some Early Printed Editions of the English Bible."—Mr. J. Starkie Gardner writes ably on "Enamels in connection with Ecclesiastical Art," with thirteen illustrations of the most noteworthy and beautiful examples, including an excellent drawing of the Lynn cup. This lovely work of art has beautifully-drawn small figures in a sort of diapered pattern on translucent blue and green grounds. Legend says this cup was a gift to the town by King John, but it is really of the date of Richard II.—Greyfriars is well described by Mr. G. H. Birch, F.S.A.; the article is accompanied by a grand plan of the church and monastery, from a survey made in 1617, with the tombs inserted from Cotton MSS. *circa* 1530.—A scholarly and exhaustive paper by Rev. F. E. Brightman, of the Pusey House, "On the Cross in

its Relation to the Altar," concludes a number which ought to be in the hands of every intelligent ecclesiologist.



The first part of vol. xi. of the Collections of the SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY is a varied and valuable number. Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., the well-known ecclesiologist, opens with an account of Charlwood Church, with an explanatory ground-plan, a variety of text-illustrations, and a good plate of the round brass of Nicholas Saunders and his wife and children (1533); there are good descriptions but no drawings of the extremely interesting wall paintings which still decorate the south wall of the aisle, and which were exposed in 1858.—Mr. Frank Lasham writes on "Palaeolithic Man in West Surrey," with several illustrations of weapons.—"Stone Crosses from Titsey, Oxted, and Tandridge," are described by Mr. G. Leveson-Gower, F.S.A.; they are fully illustrated by Mr. Streatfield.—The Rev. T. S. Cooper, one of the hon. secs., continues "The Church Plate of Surrey," to which some sixty pages and many plates are devoted; the part treated of in this number comprises the three remote deaneries of Dorking, Guildford, and Leatherhead. Among the more remarkable pieces are a two-handled secular cup or porringer of 1655, at Capel; a handsome silver-gilt cup and cover of repoussé work, 1616, at Worplesdon; a noble pear-shaped flagon of flat repoussé work on a rough ground, 1598, also at Worplesdon; and two good silver-gilt, pear-shaped flagons, of the remarkable date 1649, at East Horsley.—"Surrey Wills," by Mr. F. A. Crisp, are continued; they are of the years 1602-3.—"The Visitation of Surrey," made in 1623, is begun, and includes twenty-five families, from Cage of Thames Ditton to Moys of Banstead; the pedigrees are edited by Dr. J. J. Howard, F.S.A., and Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A.



The second part of vol. xxvi. of COLLECTIONS HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RELATING TO MONTGOMERYSHIRE, issued by the Powys Land Club, contains a continuation of "East Montgomery Wills at Somerset House," from 1639 to 1767.—A most curious "Geographical Playing Card" is engraved and described; it is a four of spades of the time of Charles II., and bears a map and brief description of Montgomeryshire. Such cards were intended to instruct as well as to amuse, and were occasionally published down to the very threshold of the present century.—M. C. J. contributes a long article on the pedigree of "Corbett-Winder of Vaynor Park."—The finding of a fragment of a stone coffin at Llanfechain-yn-Mechain is briefly recorded by F. S. J.—M. E. Rowley-Morris continues his "History of the Parish of Terry," and also gives the pedigree of "Pugh of Dolfor."—"Extracts from Deeds relating to Leighton, Montgomeryshire," gives a summary of charters and deeds that were at Longnor Hall in 1811; they extend from 1469 to 1805.



The October number of the Journal of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY contains (in addition to the serial articles) "Sir Cormac, McTeige, MacCarthy, and the Sept Lands of Mus-

kerry, Co. Cork, with a Historical Pedigree," by Herbert Webb Gilman.—A continuation of "The Past History of the Diocese of Cork," by Rev. Patrick Hurley, and "Old Cork Celebrities: Tom Green," by Robert Day. There are also various interesting "bits" in the Notes and Queries and shorter articles.



The Journal of the EX-LIBRIS SOCIETY, vol. ii., part 7 (October) opens with an article by the editor called "Our Ex-Libris Album."—Mr. Walter Hamilton writes briefly on "Collections in the United States."—Mr. Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., continues his illustrated "List of Literary Exhibitions." The small type is well up to the mark.

#### PROCEEDINGS.

The ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND held its fourth annual meeting, October 11, in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society. There was a large attendance. Mr. Thomas Drew, R.H.A., vice-president, occupied the chair. Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., hon. sec., said he had a letter from the Secretary of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland accepting the invitation of the society to hold the annual meeting of the institute for 1893 in Dublin. The letter conveyed the thanks of the institute for the courteous offer of help and hospitality extended to its members. The chairman mentioned that the annual meeting will be held in August of next year, and as there were invitations from Cork to this society, and to the Archaeological Institute, to hold a meeting there immediately afterwards, he was sure that the visitors would go on to Cork, and have a very interesting time there of archaeological dissipation. The following letter was read from the Marquis of Lorne, in connection with which the chairman invited the members, if they were in a position to do so, to furnish an answer to the queries in it :

"Kensington Palace, London, W.,  
"October 10, 1892.

"DEAR SIR,—Some years ago, when I visited the library at Dublin, the secretary was so good as to give me a copy of a version, then recently published, of my mythic (?) ancestor Diarmid's fight with the boar, and flight with Grainne. Now, last year I repaired an old tomb of my ancestor, Sir Duncan Campbell, who married a daughter of the Duke of Albany, and died in 1453. In his monument his head reposes on his helmet, which has a crest of a boar's head, with a ball in the boar's open mouth. There were two Gaelic (Erse) speaking men with me. One said, 'Oh, that's just the apple the butcher put in a dead pig's mouth!' The other said, 'No; that's the ball of grease the legend says Diarmid threw into the mouth of the boar to choke him as he charged.' Now, is there anything in any Irish version of the ball of grease being thrown, or must we refer the heraldic ball in the boar's mouth to some wish to signify that the original of the monumental statue was a bold man, and therefore had a 'roundell'? This last is the explanation given by a heraldic acquaintance, but it is not satisfying to my mind. Will you kindly have inquiry made as to whether the Irish

Diarmid threw a ball at the boar? It seems to me a more likely interpretation of the figure than either a 'roundell' or a 'bezant.'—I remain, yours faithfully,

"LORNE.

"R. Cochrane, Esq."

It was mentioned that the "Flight of Diarmid and Grainne" was one of the six volumes published by the Ossianic Society. The secretary said he would make inquiries on the subject.—Dr. Frazer, Fellow of the society, read a paper on the rarer forms of Irish tiles, and gave illustrations by means of coloured drawings, and exhibited about 200 specimens. A discussion followed, in the course of which it was mentioned by Mr. W. F. Wakeman that he believed these tiles had been manufactured in Ireland. He believed that the use of the crescent and star ornamentation on one of the most peculiar of tiles was not symbolical of the Virgin and Child, but was a well-known mark in use during the reign of King John.—The following papers were taken as read : "Cromlechs supposed Sepulchral Structures and Bullans," by Mr. G. H. Kinahan, Fellow; "Traces of Ancient Dwellings in the Sandhills of West Kerry," by Archdeacon Wynne, of Ardfern; "King John in Ulster," by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, Fellow; Two Prehistoric Forts in County Clare: "Cahershaughnessy, near Spancil Hill," by Mr. H. B. Harris; "Moghane, near Dromoland," by Mr. T. Johnson Westropp, M.A.; and "Old Place-Names, and Surnames," by Miss Hickson.—A letter was read from Miss Frances Keane, of Cappoquin, calling attention to the fact that Sir Walter Raleigh's house at Youghal was to be taken piecemeal to the Chicago Exhibition, and suggesting that the society should take the initiative in an attempt to rescue it, and keep it intact where it was at present. The secretary said that, although the society was not in a position to acquire possession of the house, its members might aid in the collection of subscriptions for that purpose. The chairman said that such an operation as taking down the house and re-erecting it was, in his opinion, impossible, as it was mouldering with age. The matter was referred to the council of the society.



At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, held on September 29, Dr. Greenwell in the chair, Dr. Hodgkin read an appeal for annual subscriptions towards the fund for the systematic excavation of camps, etc., on the Roman wall, which the society is about to issue, whereof the following is the concluding paragraph : "The work will be a gradual work and no large yearly outlay will be needed, but it is important to make a beginning. We propose to invite subscriptions for, say, £100 a year, and devote the money thus raised in the first place to the ascertainment of the ground-plan of one of the camps, say, Borcovicus or *Æsica*. When this is accomplished other camps will successively be excavated, and the results carefully compared both with one another, and with the Roman military treatises. It will be strange if we are not thus enabled to throw light on several antiquarian questions which are now obscure. And all of us shall, we trust, escape from the region of guess-work, and

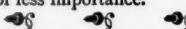
be able to say with something like certainty what was the intention of the builders of most of the structures whose mouldering remains have hitherto perplexed us. We undertake the work with the full sanction and encouragement of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, to which most of the projectors belong, and though it will not be our primary object to search for works of art or even for inscribed stones, we shall hope to enrich its museum with some antiquities of this kind discovered by our excavators in the course of their labours."—Mr. F. W. Dendy then read a most able and elaborate paper on "Ancient Farms in Northumberland," prepared from documents in the possession of Mr. Woodman of Morpeth. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Greenwell said he heartily thanked Mr. Dendy for the most valuable paper he had just read, and for the ability displayed by him in its preparation. The treatment of the subject was most elaborate and exhaustive. He concluded by moving that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Dendy, and hoped that this was a forerunner of equally important papers on the same subject. Dr. Hodgkin, in seconding the motion, said that the grasp of the main features of a long and difficult subject was wonderful. The most striking and happy thing to him was the comparison between the ancient division of land in England and the modern division in Kansas, U.S.A. The motion was carried by acclamation. A question having been asked as to the age of the terraces in different points of the country, for instance in North Tynedale, the chairman said he was at one time under the impression that they were ancient British, but when opening burrows in the neighbourhood of Kirkby Stephen some years ago, where the hills about are covered with these terraces, he asked an old farmer if they were not the work of the men whose remains they were digging up; he replied that they were not, as he had made many of them himself by ploughing, they all being formed in that way, and in the memory of man. The Rev. G. Rome Hall remarked that the different land in the neighbourhood of Birtley was called in North Tyne nomenclature "inby" and "outby." Mr. May said he took some interest in the subject. In the north of Scotland the land is still in common tenure. On the west side of Lewis, to which he recommended members to go for old-world customs and habits, the terraces were in actual cultivation. The people also live in bee-hive huts, drawing the ploughs themselves.—Mr. Bateson then read his "Notes on a Journey to Embleton and Back in 1464."—Dr. Greenwell said that Mr. Bateson's paper was merely a foretaste of what they were to expect in the forthcoming history of Northumberland. He assumed that all the members present had already subscribed for copies of this great work, but if there were any so benighted as not to have done so, the sooner they sent in their names the better.



The members of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held their second meeting of this season on September 21 and 22, in Eskdale and neighbourhood. Special interest attached to this meeting from the fact that an opportunity was afforded of visiting Hardknott Castle, and inspecting the excavations which have recently been

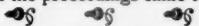
made under the supervision of the president (Chancellor Ferguson); the Rev. W. S. Calverley, Vicar of Aspatria; and Mr. C. W. Dymond. By means of those excavations (which have been repeatedly referred to in the *Antiquary*), the principal features of the Roman camp have been revealed and several Roman relics discovered. The expense incurred in making the excavations and investigations was about £200, of which Lord Muncaster paid half. On nearing Hardknott on Wednesday afternoon, the president read an able and interesting paper, in which he gave a minute description of the camp, which, he said, covered between three and four acres. He also described the buildings within the camp—the forum, which had been cleared out sufficiently for the whole plan of it to be recovered; the eastern group of buildings comprising the barracks; the western group, which contained what he conjectured to be a stable with harness-room. They found no praetorium, or quarters for the commanding officer; but it was evident from the poverty of the relics that no officer was here in command; probably no one above the rank of a centurion, and he would live in barracks with the men. A large area of the camp had no buildings; probably wooden huts to shelter troops marching through, or they might have encamped on the parade ground. The results of the excavations which had been made in the camp had been carefully set forth. They showed that there had been found pottery, bones, glass, lead, iron, bronze, flint, and charcoal, generally in fragments. Towards the close of his paper the president said the most interesting discovery was made, not within the camp, but to the south of it. The road near the camp is double, that is to say one branch runs through the camp from the western gate to the eastern, and is then continued to the parade ground, and passes it to reunite with the other branch, which passes to the south of the camp. This would be the road used by the drovers of cattle and strings of pack horses, which it would be undesirable to let pass through the camp. Mr. Calverley opened a mound contiguous to this road, and discovered a circular building of some 15 feet internal diameter, and with walls still standing to the height of 4 or 5 feet. When perfect this building would have had a bee-hive roof of stone, and must closely have resembled the famous King Arthur's Oon, on the river Carron, in Scotland, which was wantonly destroyed long ago, but whose picture is preserved in Roy and Gordon's works. It would be a temple or shrine, possibly of the goddess Feronia, the patroness of commerce and traffic, whose shrine we know from Horace stood on the Via Appia; possibly, rather, of some local god or goddess, whose effigy or bust would occupy the centre of the circular building. The entrance is by a door, which is approached from the road by a built-up camp or raised gangway. Close by Mr. Calverley also found a three-roomed house, with a most elaborate system of hypocausts, and also a bath; while behind it a reservoir had been formed by embanking a stream. Now, Horace said that in his journey to Brundusium he slept very badly at a campona or wayside tavern, and next morning washed his hands and face at the neighbouring shrine of the goddess Feronia. Hence it is conjectured that the buildings uncovered by Mr. Calverley are a small temple and a wayside tavern.

Such taverns must have existed on the Roman road between Ravenglass and Ambleside, and a second might be found on search. The same man was probably both priest and tavern keeper, a combination that existed in Cumberland last century. The ruins referred to in the chancellor's paper were visited by the company, Mr. Calverley acting as guide, and making observations by way of further explanation.—On September 22 the members proceeded to Gosforth, where they inspected the famous Gosforth Cross, and afterwards visited Calder Abbey and the Beckermet churches. The party returned to Seascle early in the afternoon, when the following papers were read: "On an Incense Cup found at Kirkoswald," by the president—"The Monuments in the Choir and Transepts of Somerset Abbey," by Rev. H. Whitehead—"The Senhouses of Seascle Hall," by Miss Senhouse—"On a Roman Tile found in Fisher Street, Carlisle," by Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A.—as well as several others of less importance.



The members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY paid a visit on September 17 to Dewsbury and Woodkirk. Though the places visited are not of so great interest as many other localities which have engaged the attention of the society, there was a large attendance of members, about seventy-five being present, and they were rewarded by a very pleasant afternoon. An admirable programme had been prepared—the best illustrated one that Mr. J. A. Clapham, the hon. secretary, has yet issued to the members. On arrival at Dewsbury the party were met at the station by Mr. S. J. Chadwick, F.S.A., who acted as cicerone, and whose clear and learned accounts of the various places visited added much to the interest of the occasion. The party was conducted at once to the parish church, a building which, though in a large measure rebuilt in the successive restorations through which it has passed, still retains some ancient architectural features. Notably among these may be mentioned a series of piers of Early English clustered columns which are remarkably light and graceful, a considerable number of sculptured stones of very early date, a copy of the famous Paulinus Cross, and numerous interesting monumental inscriptions. The parish registers date back to the early days of the Reformation, and the visitors inspected with curiosity signatures of the Rev. Patrick Brontë (father of the authoress), who was curate at the church, and of John Peebles, who, in Puritan days, earned for himself by his cavalier predilections the title of "The Devil of Dewsbury." The court rolls of the manor, kindly exhibited by Mr. C. H. Marriott, lord of the manor, were also examined. A short address was given by Mr. Chadwick on the ecclesiastical history of the parish, which had peculiar interest from the fact that Dewsbury is reputed to be the mother church of Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and many less important parishes. The Moot Hall, once the Justice Hall of the district, but now used as a wool warehouse by Messrs. R. O. Clay and Sons, was visited, and a massive fireplace, apparently of very early date, was examined with interest. The train was then taken to Woodkirk, the parish church of which place was once attached to a cell of Augustinian canons, subordinate to Nostell Priory.

The Rev. J. Freeman, the vicar, and Mr. Chadwick gave brief addresses on the history of the Priory and its antiquities, and the proceedings came to a close.



The members of the YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION visited Beverley on September 28, to renew their acquaintance with the two splendid specimens of ecclesiastical architecture which it is the good fortune of the old capital of the East Riding to possess. St. Mary's was first visited, where the party was met by the vicar, Rev. Canon Quirk, and an interesting description of its early history was given by Mr. John Bilson, the local hon. secretary of the association for Holderness, who pointed out the works of the earlier periods. These include the inner doorway of the south porch, the piers at the eastern ends of the nave aisles, the chapel and crypt on the east side of the north transept, and other fragmentary works. The church, he explained, was almost entirely rebuilt in the Curvilinear and Perpendicular periods. To the former belong the chancel arcades, the beautiful vaulted chapel of St. Michael in the north aisle, and the chantry chapel adjoining it; while the fine west front, the south porch, and the design of the nave belong to the Early Perpendicular period. No point that could interest and instruct was missed, and Mr. St. John Hope, who was present, corrected the popular idea as to the priests' chamber, which, in his opinion, had formed the treasury. After luncheon the famous pile of the beautiful minster was inspected, which stands in all its stateliness, its walls fretted by the hand of time, a monument of architectural beauty. Here the visitors had the advantage of Mr. St. John Hope as their guide, and he gave a short sketch of the foundation and early history of the church and of the founder, that St. John of Beverley in connection with whom the city had far-reaching fame in mediæval times. There was no evidence to show, said Mr. Hope, of what material the church erected by John of Beverley was constructed. It had been thought it was made of timber, but many Saxon churches were built of stone, and there was no reason why this should not have been a stone church, as were those at York, Ripon, and Hexham. The edifice, however, with its books and ornaments, was destroyed by the Danes in 866. That this Saxon church was succeeded by a Norman one there was plenty of evidence, but in 1188 fire occurred which rendered a complete reconstruction of the church necessary. An entirely new design was adopted, which resulted in the building of the present noble structure, which, it is claimed, in beauty of proportion, equals any of the English cathedrals. The styles of architecture comprised in the minster were Early English (1190 to 1245), Curvilinear (1315 to 1360), and Perpendicular (1360 to 1550). From different coigns of vantage the cicerone pointed out the peculiar beauties of the church and the evidences of the different periods at which the work was completed, and drew particular attention to the beauty of the carving of the canopy overhanging the choir stalls, and to an extremely fine font of Norman work in good preservation.



The last meeting of the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB for the present season took place at Silchester on

September 17, when there was a very large gathering. This club does not in its ordinary investigations visit places outside the county, and this visit to Silchester was strictly a visit to a place on Hampshire ground, the northern boundary of the county being just outside the northern wall of the old Roman city. The club was received there by the representatives of the Society of Antiquaries, who have been directing the work of exploration during the present season. The other meetings of the club during the past summer have been numerously attended, and the interest in its investigations in the county is increasing. Meetings for antiquarian purposes have been held (all of a highly successful character) at the following places : (1) Priors Dean, Colmer and East Tisted : (2) Spars Holt, King's Somborne, and Ashley ; (3) Wootton St. Lawrence, Woodgarston, King John's Hill, Hannington, and Marshanger ; (4) in the Isle of Wight at Gatcombe, Kingston, and Shorwell ; (5) at Hamble. In June the club accepted an invitation from the Dorset Field Club, and held a joint meeting with that club at Dorchester. The visits to prehistoric earthworks have formed an interesting feature in this year's meetings.



On September 24 a meeting of members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Mobberley, Cheshire. They first visited Town Lane Hall, a very interesting old house, now occupied as a farm. The present house bears date 1672, but is built on an old foundation of the fifteenth century. About twenty-five years ago the house was restored, and, in order to keep up the old style, an old house in Knutsford being for sale was bought, pulled down, and the thin brick carted to Mobberley, and the old hall was put in a thoroughly good state of repair thereby. Thence the company proceeded to Mobberley Old Hall. The house was built some time during the reign of James I. There are two large rooms on the ground-floor, and the rooms above all panelled in oak, the work over the fireplace in the dining-room being a fine specimen of inlaid Jacobean work. The barn, stables, and outhouses are worth a note in passing, as being very strong and well preserved. This block was erected in 1686. The party next visited the church, where they were met by the rector, Rev. H. Leigh Mallory, who acted as guide. He pointed out the stocks, a few of the more interesting gravestones, and then the most interesting features about the church. At a recent restoration (1889) when excavating for the foundation of the chancel arch, old Saxon remains were discovered, doubtless the foundations of the former church. The present church was built about 1295. The original structure seems to have had one continuous roof, covering both nave and chancel, and at that time the aisles were much narrower and lower than at present ; there was an engaged tower, the fragments of north and south wall of which are still partly standing under the present gallery. Probably this tower fell into decay, for in 1533 the present tower was built by John Talbot, of Grafton, and the church was repaired. The rood-screen bears date 1500, and has with other devices the arms of Talbot. At the east end of the south aisle is a memorial window to Hamon Leycester, who was Rector of Mobberley in 1462. Parts of the

Latin inscription can still be deciphered. On the south-west corner of the tower running round the buttress is the following inscription :

Orate pro bono statu Domini Johannis Talbot, militis, et Dominae Margaretae uxoris sue Patrone Ecclesie. Anno Dominae millesimo quingentisimo tricesimo tertio. Richard Platt, Master-mason.

A short meeting was afterwards held in the schoolroom, Mr. Holmes Nicholson in the chair. The rector read an interesting and instructive paper, and also brought for inspection a few old documents, one being about the purchase of lands in Mobberley by Dean Mallory, 1619.—The society visited Knowsley House on October 1, by permission of the Earl of Derby, one of the original members.—After leaving Knowsley, the members visited Huyton Church. This church is of considerable antiquity, having been granted at its foundation to the priory of Burscough by the first Robert de Lathom in the twelfth century. The chancel, which has a curious hammer-beam roof, is separated from the nave by a fine rood-screen of old oak, ornamented with foliage, flowers, arabesque work, and blank shields of the date of Henry VII. The reading-desk is also a fine specimen of carving, and there are some other remains of a similar character, bearing date 1629. The church was rebuilt in 1647, and repaired and reseated by John Harrington, of Huyton Hey, in 1663, and the present tower was erected in the last century. The church was restored in 1875. During the alterations a curious early Norman font in fair condition was found buried underneath the tower. It is of stone, with carved figures of eleven of the Apostles, and is now preserved in the church.



The CARADOC FIELD CLUB held their last meeting for the season on September 22, in the neighbourhood of Longmynd. Amongst the places visited was the village of Minton, where an earthen mound, marked "Tumulus" on the Ordnance map, was inspected. This proved to be, not a burial-place, but one of a large class of fortified posts, apparently of Saxon origin, and not uncommon in Shropshire. It was surrounded by a well-preserved moat, and traces of a stone wall surrounding the base-court (now vegetable gardens) were observed. The annual dinner was afterwards held at the Church Stretton Hotel, when the Rev. T. Auden suggested that the club should explore the country villages to find traces of Saxon settlements. Mr. Wm. Phillips read an interesting paper on "The Saxon Age of certain Fortified Posts in Shropshire."



The members of the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB spent an interesting day at Glastonbury and Wells on Saturday, October 1. On arriving at Wells by morning train from Bristol, they drove direct to the recently discovered ancient British village between Glastonbury and Godney, where a paper on the excavations was read by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, to whom the chief credit of the discovery is due. A few hundred yards distant from the village was found an ancient boat, about 4 feet below the level of the adjoining land, and immediately under a couple of

feet of peat. It is in fairly good condition, except at one end, and well adapted for use in shallow water and swamp, which in early times existed in the neighbourhood; it was cut from a solid block of oak, and measures 17 feet long, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot deep. The sides are thin, but well finished and shaped, the ends and flat bottom being much thicker and stronger. The boat is at present being carefully preserved, and will shortly be placed in the museum of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, where all the objects found during the explorations are now placed. These were shown to the visitors by Mr. L. Bulleid and Mr. Sly, and consist of various fragments of brown and black pottery of ancient British type, from which some few vases and pots have been reconstructed; fragments of bone combs, pins, etc.; three or four bronze fibulae; spindle-wheels, "pot-boilers," remains of food—beans, wheat, bones, etc.; and a number of small objects supposed to be sling-stones. From the complete absence of Roman coins and pottery it is supposed that the village was not inhabited after the first century A.D. On leaving the museum, the members lunched at the George Hotel, the ancient "pilgrims' inn," and afterwards inspected the ruins of the abbey, under the guidance of Mr. Robert Hall Warren, who read a short paper on the history and remains of the monastery. Some of the domestic buildings of fifteenth-century date in the town, and the fine old church of St. John, were next visited, and briefly described by Mr. Thomas Pope. On the way back to Wells the grand old Abbot's Barn was inspected. Time did not permit of more than a hasty glance at Wells Cathedral, the Vicar's Close, etc., and after dining at the Swan Hotel the members returned to Bristol by an evening train. The next number of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* will contain an account of the British village, with an illustration of the boat. Of the fifty or sixty mounds which cover the remains of the village, only two or three have yet been explored; it is hoped, therefore, that much more may be brought to light by further excavations.



THE EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was inaugurated at a successful meeting held at Hull on October 19, with every prospect of doing a useful work. Rev. Dr. Cox was elected first president. Further particulars will be given next month.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND PAPERS AND PEDIGREES. By William Jackson, F.S.A. *Bemrose and Son.* Two vols., 8vo., pp. 369 and 370. Twenty plates and plans. Price not stated.

We have had these two volumes on our table for several months, but pressure of space has hitherto

precluded any notice, and even now we cannot do much more than draw brief attention to their merit. These volumes contain the various papers that have appeared in different publications from the pen of the late Mr. Jackson, a well-known antiquary of the North of England, edited by William Jackson. As the majority of these articles have appeared in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian Society*, it seems fitting that these volumes should be issued as part of the "Extra Series" of that society's publications. Mr. Jackson was chiefly a student of local personal history and of genealogy, as is evinced by a large number of these papers, which must prove valuable to many residents in Cumberland and Westmoreland; but he was also a general antiquary, a careful observer, and a pleasant writer. Not a few of these pages have therefore more than a local value, and would form an agreeable addition to the bookshelves of many an archaeologist and general reader. The following are the titles of some of the papers: *Origin of Heraldry*; *On the Statutes of Grammar Schools in General*; *the Laws of Buck Crag in Cartmel and of Bampton*; *the Mesne Manor of Thomflat*; *Something about Roman Milliary Stones*; *Walls, Castle and the Roman Camp at Muncaster*; *Agricola's March from Chester to the Solway*; *Two Egremont Castles*; and *Something New about Chillon*. We could have wished that the papers had been grouped according to subjects; but there is a good general index. The publishers have made an annoying blunder in not putting the number of the volumes on the covers, which are lettered in precisely the same way.



BYGONE DERBYSHIRE. Edited by W. Andrews, F.R.H.S. *William Andrews and Co., Hull.* Demy 8vo., pp. 256. Illustrated. Price 7s. 6d.

The *Antiquary* had recently the unpleasant task of speaking on the whole in condemnation of a book on Derbyshire. In that book were collected together a great variety of shreds and patches with no small affectation of original treatment; in this volume, which covers much less space, no such pretence is made, but a variety of local historic topics are brightly treated after an interesting fashion so as to form a popular and welcome addition to the literature of the county. It is one of the best of this series of "By-gones" of which Mr. Andrews has already produced so considerable a variety. Three of the papers are decidedly original and of real merit—(1) Rev. Dr. Cox's "On an Early Christian Tomb at Wirksworth"; (2) "The Place-name Derby," by Mr. F. Davis, F.S.A.; and (3) "Duffield Castle," by Mr. John Ward, whose articles are always worth reading. Another good article is the account by Mr. William E. A. Axon of "Samuel Slater, the Father of the American Cotton Manufacture"; he was a native of Belper. We are glad to see a paper by Miss Enid Cox (daughter of Rev. Dr. Cox) on "Bolsover Castle." Some of the papers on well-worn themes, such as Eyam, Well-Dressing, and the Babington Conspiracy, are rather disappointingly thin, but withal accurate. A short article, however, on "The Lamp of St. Helen," referring to an Eyam tradition, contains so many impossibilities and anachronisms

that it ought to have had the words "Romance of" prefixed to the title. The short bit on "Derbyshire and the '45" might also with advantage have been omitted; it perpetuates some old blunders, and gives none of the later ascertained facts.

N. S.



**DERBY FROM AGE TO AGE.** By John Ward. *Frank Murray*, Derby. Crown 8vo., pp. 60. Numerous illustrations. Price 6d.; cloth 1s.

Mr. Ward's facile and prolific pen has again been at work. This time the result is the production of a series of graphic sketches of the county town of Derby at different periods in its history, which are pleasantly expressed and show the result of wide and careful reading. Mr. Ward makes no claim to originality; but herein he somewhat wrongs himself. We are fairly well acquainted with Derbyshire literature, and certainly do not remember to have elsewhere met with several points brought forward in his account of the Roman station of Little Chester, whilst his sketch-plan, showing the radiation of roads from Derventio, is useful and clear. Mr. Ward says: "It is to be regretted that through the apathy of Derby 'for that which lieth nearest,' not a shred of local Roman antiquities is to be seen in the municipal museum." If this means that there is not a scrap from Little Chester (a suburb of Derby), which has yielded so many and such diversified finds, it is true enough, and we believe it to be the only museum in the whole kingdom within reach of a Roman station in this disgraceful condition; but after all, the very worst places are scarcely so bad as they are painted, so for once we'll say a good word of Derby Museum: it has a Roman milestone from Buxton. Even when compiling, Mr. Ward's pen has a vigour and style of its own, so that this booklet is pleasant to read throughout. This is his conclusion: "There is, however, no reason to doubt that as long as England holds her own in the commerce of the world, Derby will continue to flourish. Maybe, the silk trade, like that of porcelain, will yet revive, and bring employment to thousands of hands. But until the oft-predicted Mongolian hordes sweep European civilization into the Atlantic and oblivion, our prayer is 'Let Derby flourish.'"



**THE HERALDRY IN THE CHURCHES OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.** Part I. Wapentakes of Staincross and Osgoldcross. By Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, M.A. *C. E. Turner*, Hemsworth. Crown 8vo., pp. 118. Price 7s. 6d.

This is the first part of a catalogue of the heraldic insignia that are to be found at the present time in the churches of the West Riding. The plan adopted is to describe the position of the arms, within or upon the building, furniture or monuments, and also the mode of treatment, whether carved, painted, or tinctured by lines. To each description is attached any genealogical facts gathered from the monuments. If the tinctures are not upon the original, they are added in a note, with a reference to the authority, such as Burke, or the far more accurate Papworth. The book is obviously compiled with care and by a good student of heraldry. In the places we have tested it,

it has been found to be thoroughly accurate. It cannot fail to be of some value to the genealogist, herald, and ecclesiologist. But the plan of the book might readily be improved, and its value materially increased. If the tourist interested in wall-paintings reads under Purston: "The armorial symbols (whatever they may be!) of some of the Apostles are painted on the chancel walls"—surely some indication should be given of date—pre-Reformation, church-warden, or modern? So, too, with the arms in general on the masonry, roofs, or furniture of the church, some indication ought to be given of date. Otherwise a journey might be undertaken to see what were imagined to be old heraldic bosses of much interest as elucidating the date of the church, and perhaps they would turn out to be smug things in pitch-pine placed there because of the "restorer's" fancy. Again we do not altogether like the author's method of blazoning; he is not consistent in the method adopted, and the method usually followed is not the best. A comma should always follow the tincture of the field. If Mr. Bloom is not acquainted with Woodward and Burnett's noble *Treatise on Heraldry, British and Foreign*, he will thank us for naming it to him.



**THE STONE, BRONZE, AND IRON AGES.** By John Hunter-Dewar. *Swan Sonnenschein and Co.* 8vo., pp. xvi., 285. One hundred and forty cuts. Price not stated.

Though not of so much value as it might have been with a little more trouble, this volume is a useful compilation, and fairly trustworthy. The twenty well-arranged chapters bears the following titles: Early Archaeology; Primeval Man; Man and the Mastodon; Domestic Life of Nomadic Man; The Older Stone Age (Palaeolithic); Cave-dwellers (Britain); Cave-dwellers (Foreign); Newer Stone Age (Neolithic), Axes and Hatchet Hammers; Newer Stone Age, Lances, Darts, Daggers, and Arrows; Newer Stone Age, Implements for Domestic Use; Kitchen Midwives; Mound-builders; The Age of Bronze; Lake-dwellers; Pottery; The Iron Age; Sepulchre; Fossil Man; Myth; and Art. Under each of these heads a considerable number of facts are well marshalled and pleasantly stated. The book, we repeat, is likely to be useful as a popular treatise, but we cannot recommend it to even elementary students, for there is not a single reference from cover to cover, nor is there any mention of a single good work, nor of any good archaeologist save the casual introduction in one place of Sir John Evans's name. Each chapter should at least have had a list of authorities appended. It is absurd, for instance, to write of Lake-dwellings without referring to Dr. Munro's masterly treatises; but on this point, as well as with regard to English Cave-dwellers, Mr. Hunter-Dewar is by no means up to date.



**BOOK-COLLECTING: a Guide for Amateurs.** By J. H. Slater. *Swan Sonnenschein and Co.* Pp. 130. Price 1s.

Mr. Slater has produced a useful book, which the publishers have offered at a price that ought to secure a wide market. He has had a wide experience in bibliography as editor of *Book Prices Current*, and as

the author of *The Library Manual*, and other works of a kindred character. The present book has no special originality, nor, indeed, does it lay claim to any such characteristics; but there certainly was room for a good and cheap little volume on the subject selected, and that room is now well filled. The opening chapter on bibliographical aids is of great interest, and has certainly been compiled in a most conscientious and thorough manner. In his second chapter, Mr. Slater shows conclusively that even the book-collector is seriously affected by the prevailing fashion; for only to such a motive can be ascribed the eager search after Elzevirs—editions noteworthy for little else than the beauty of their type. In the latter part of this chapter, the author retraces much of his former ground. Chapters III. and IV. are strictly technical, but, for all that, form pleasant reading. The list of Latin titles for the chief centres of printing, though through pressure of space necessarily not complete, should prove of great value to the young book-collector. Strict is the warning Mr. Slater gives against the collection of books in any way imperfect. He rightly ascribes the rarity and consequent high value of many more or less commonplace books to the fact of their forcible suppression, a subject which has been exhaustively discussed but lately by Mr. J. A. Farrer in his *Books Condemned to be Burned*. More practical precepts occur in the sixth chapter. The peculiar merits of the Aldine and Elzevir presses form the subject of the next two chapters, and are treated in clear and attractive style; but perhaps the best bit of work in the book is the short but pithy account of the early English presses in the ninth chapter. The history of the gradual development of the art of binding is very interesting reading, while some of the romance of collecting is touched upon in the concluding chapter, entitled "Books to Buy." "Finds," however, as Mr. Slater with evident regret remarks, are not now so numerous as of old. The collector must trust to his judgment rather than to his fortune, and if he carefully follows out the precepts of this most readable volume he ought scarcely to go astray.

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SCOTTISH POETRY OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.  
Edited by George Eyre Todd. *W. Hodge and Co.*, Glasgow. Crown 8vo., pp. viii., 269. Price 3s. 6d.

The third volume of the Abbotisford Series of the Scottish poets is fully up to the level of its two predecessors. As Mr. Eyre Todd conclusively shows in his able introductory sketch of the poetry of this epoch, the various deterrent influences at work during the sixteenth century were so strong, that the wonder is that so much of real merit was produced. Particularly prejudicial to the poets must have been the reformed Church's sweeping condemnation of all "prophaine period," while added to this was the gradual, but now perceptible, disappearance of Lowland Scotch, as a language quite distinct from English. The writings of the fearless "Juvenal of Scotland," Sir David Lyndsay, whose peculiar merit and popularity lay in the fact that "he sympathized with the sorrows of the people, and satirized the abuse of power by the great," are perhaps the best known of those contained in this volume. The other poets

treated of are John Bellenden, King James V., Sir Richard Maitland, Alexander Scot, and Alexander Montgomerie.

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BISLEY BITS; OR, RECORDS OF A SURREY CORNER.

By Rev. J. Cater, Rector of Bisley. *Simpkin, Marshall, Kent and Co.* London. 8vo., pp. 127. Fourteen illustrations. Price not stated.

These are emphatically bits, pieced together in a clumsy and random fashion. Though the author has ready to hand much good matter, by intelligent use of which a capable antiquary might produce a parish history of considerable interest, the book is marred both by occasional incongruities, and frequent lapses into loose and inaccurate, sometimes even vulgar and flippant, writing. Did our ancestors, the early Britons, live "exactly as Indians do now"? Why should a record of charity bequests be termed "Charity Chips"? Of what possible interest is it to learn that after the due observance of the curious old custom of beating the parish bounds "the party sat down to an excellent supper at the Fox Inn," where the rector and others regaled them "with songs," and "short and lively speeches"?

The rector complacently acknowledges that the church, formerly a most interesting structure, whose chancel was built of woodwork filled in with bricks, has been "restored" almost out of recognition. This is yet another mal-restoration to be laid to the account of Mr. Evan Christian.

The description of modern Bisley is as poorly done as the antiquarian portion of the book. Mr. Cater has here relied almost entirely on newspaper files for his material, and the effect produced, to say the least of it, is decidedly below the average level of intelligence in the poorest of tourists' guides. The parochial history has certainly yet to be written, and Mr. Cater's attempts to combine with it a guide to modern Bisley cannot be said to have met with even a modicum of success.

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Among the PAMPHLETS, etc., received, may be noticed the first number of *The Celtic Monthly—A Magazine for Highlanders*, Glasgow, A. Sinclair, price 2d., which gives a fair amount of attention to archaeology, and promises well. *Names on the Nar* is the reprint of a valuable paper on local etymology, by Mr. J. G. Coulton, from the journal of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. Messrs. Boak and Sons, Driffield, forward us a really admirable view (photograph) of the highly-interesting *Norman Crypt of Lastingham Church*, looking west; considering the difficulty with the light, it is an excellent plate. The *Builder* of September 24 has a large illustration of the restoration of the great east (Jesse) window of Selby Abbey, and also a drawing and account of the pre-Reformation clergy house at Alfriston.—October 1 contains a fully-illustrated notice and ground-plan of Winchester Cathedral, and a sketch of some sixteenth-century houses in Bermondsey Street about to be pulled down.—October 8 has a fine plate of the ambone in Salerno Cathedral, which is a famous example of South Italian mediæval work.—October 15 gives a sketch of a block of old buildings at Glasgow.

## Correspondence.

### DEDICATION OF LONGTHORPE CHAPEL (Vol. xxvi., p. 143.)

THE following extract from Bridge's "History of Northants," ii., 572, may throw some light upon this subject :

"Here was *anciently* a chapel dedicated to *St. Botulph*. The place in which it stood is now called Chapel-close. But it having been represented that the parishioners, from the badness of the roads, were often prevented from attending divine worship, and that the aged and infirm were deprived of the benefit of the sacraments, the old chapel was taken down and a new one, at the instance and charges of Sir William de Thorp, with licence from Abbot Robert de Sutton [1262-73], was erected in a more commodious situation.

"The present chapel consists of a body and north and south aisle tiled. At the west end is one small bell. The length of it is 66½ feet, the breadth of it 39 feet 7 inches. Here are no arms or monuments of note. . . . The service is performed one Sunday in a month by the Vicar of Peterburgh. The inhabitants have right of sepulture here."

It would seem from the above that the ancient chapel superseded in the thirteenth century was dedicated to St. Botulph, who also gave name to the destroyed church and parish of Botulph's-Bridge, just opposite on the Huntingdonshire side of the Nene, but not necessarily that the new chapel, rebuilt on a distant site, was dedicated in the same manner. Probably St. John the Baptist is imported into the matter from the fact that that is the dedication of the mother church, the parish church of Peterborough, to which Longthorpe is or was a chapelry. It does not seem obvious how St. Bartholomew's claim arises, but there may possibly be some document in diocesan archives known to the bishop which justifies it. Mr. F. A. Paley, in his "Notes on Twenty Parish Churches round Peterborough," makes no allusion to the dedication.

C. G. R. BIRCH.  
Brancaster Rectory, King's Lynn,  
October 3, 1892.

### INSCRIPTION IN THE CORNIUM MUSEUM. (Vol. xxvi., p. 152.)

I see that Mr. Ward, in his excellent and appreciative notice of the Corinium Museum, refers (p. 152) to the inscription on a fragment of terra cotta which reads in five lines, "Rotas operatines Arepo sator," and quotes the suggested rather forced translation, "Arepo the sower guides the wheels at work," and the deductions which may be based thereon. I, too, have seen the fragment in question, and I venture to suggest what struck me at once, viz., that it is scarcely worth while to speculate about "Arepo" and "sator" and draw conclusions on the assumption that the first is a proper name, and the second the title of his occupation, when the simple, and, I should have supposed, obvious fact, is that the last two words are

merely the first two reversed, and probably were never intended to convey any meaning at all. I hope the supposition is not too irreverent to Professor Church and the other learned authorities who seem to have puzzled over a riddle which appears to me to be so largely of their own making.

With apologies, and trusting I may not be classed amongst the "fools who rush in," etc.,

F. F. TUCKETT.

Frenebray, Bristol, October 7, 1892.

### "ARCHÆOLOGIA OXONIENSIS."

(Vol. xxvi., p. 94.)

In "Notes of the Month," in your September issue, a correspondent makes two mistakes; first, in styling the *Archæologia Oxoniensis* an additional "antiquarian" publication; and next, in omitting a negative when referring to the first paragraph of an article in Part 1, on "Prehistoric Oxford," which entirely alters its sense. More than fifty finds of British and Romano-British relics, in many cases derived from interments, and preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, suffice to prove that there was "a prehistoric Oxford." The only doubt that has arisen relates to the discovery of a few Roman coins. Two of them, however, are recorded to have been found in graves containing skeletons, and associated with Roman pots, probably obtained from Alchester; and three more were met with at some depth below the ground at the New Museum.

EDITOR OF THE "ARCHÆOLOGIA OXONIENSIS."

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

*It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.*

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archeologists on archeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archeological journals containing articles on such subjects.